United Nations

A/55/1021–S/2001/735

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 10, 20, 24, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 154, 155 and 164

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Bethlehem 2000

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the special session of the General Assembly in this regard

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Assistance in mine action

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

01-50002 (E) 200901 210901

Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

Question of Cyprus

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

General and complete disarmament

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Questions relating to information

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Globalization and interdependence

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

International drug control

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Right of peoples to self-determination

Human rights questions

Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 25 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué (annex I) and resolutions (annexes II-IV) adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development — Al-Aqsa Intifada), held at Bamako, Mali, from 25 to 27 June 2001.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes* circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 20, 24, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 154, 155 and 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Moctar **Ouane**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mali
Chairman of the Islamic Group

---

* The annexes are being circulated in the languages of submission only.

Annexes to the letter dated 25 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Annex I

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ
OF THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT – INTIFADA AL-AQSA))
BAMAKO, REPUBLIC OF MALI
04-06 RABIUL THANI, 1422H
(25-27 JUNE 2001)

1. In response to the kind invitation by the Government of the Republic of Mali, the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), was convened in Bamako, capital of Mali, on 04 – 06 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001).

2. His Excellency, Mr. Mande Sidibe, Prime Minister and Head of Government of the Republic of Mali, opened the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and delivered the speech of His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare, President of the Republic of Mali, before the 28th Session of the ICFM. In his speech, President Konare thanked the participants who travelled to Mali and welcomed all delegations.

President Konare commended the unity of the Islamic Ummah for which our Organization is an excellent tool for influencing world events.

The President noted with concern the situation of the Palestinian people and called for greater support to the "Al-Aqsa Intifada" in order to achieve the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people with the objectives of establishing their own State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. He further deplored the conflicts and economic crises that continue to hinder the participation of our Ummah in the current process of globalization.

To this effect, he called for the setting up of a crisis resolution mechanism within the OIC . He also appealed for greater economic solidarity within the Ummah and urged for a political settlement of the external debt.

As part of this inter-Islamic solidarity, His Excellency further called for the establishment of a mechanism between oil producing and consuming countries following the example of the "Pact of San Jose" concluded between certain South American States.

The Prime Minister of Mali, after delivering the President's speech, declared open the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. The participants recited the Fatiha in memory of the martyrs of the Al-Aqsa Intifada.

4. The Conference decided to adopt the statement of H.E. the President of the Republic of Mali as an official document guiding the deliberations of the Conference.

5. Representatives of the three regional groups of the OIC took the floor: H.E. Mr. Youssouf Ouedraogo, State Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, for the African Group, Mr. Shaiher Bek, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, for the Arab Group and H.E. Mr. Abdul Sattar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, for the Asian Group, and made statements to express their gratitude to the government of the Republic of Mali for hosting the Conference and their appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the Conference and for the excellent arrangements made to ensure the success of the proceedings. They praised the wisdom, courage, sense of initiative and foresight with which H.E. President Alpha Oumar Konare has been leading Mali, making this Islamic country a model of democracy and a source of pride for other Islamic States.

6. H.E. Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Chairman of the 27th Session of the ICFM in turn delivered a statement in which he reported on the many activities carried out by the Organization in implementation of the political, economic and cultural resolutions of the 27th ICFM. His Excellency also made an objective assessment of the needs of the OIC and its General Secretariat in terms of financial resources and required means of action. His Excellency gratefully acknowledged the laudable efforts being made by His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, OIC Secretary General, to boost the Organization and improve its credibility. He stressed the need for an Islamic strategy to deal with globalization. He expressed confidence in the Chairman of this session and his ability to speed up the on-going reform process and ensure the follow-up of the implementation of resolutions.

7. In his introductory statement, the OIC Secretary General, H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz raised the issue of the reform and restructuring of the General Secretariat and expressed satisfaction at the determination of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah to support the project and provide the Organization with the necessary means to discharge its mission. He raised the issue of the necessity of Islamic solidarity in the face of rampant globalization and reviewed the state of dissolution lived by the Islamic world, the political and economic situation of the Islamic Ummah, focusing on the dramatic situation in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif after the auspicious Intifada and on the inability of the Islamic Ummah to protect the Palestinian people from the Israeli aggression. His Excellency also referred to the situation in Afghanistan and the Balkans, Chechniya and to the situation prevailing between Iraq and Kuwait, Jammu and Kashmir. He also dealt with the economic situation in Africa and stressed the necessity to extend economic support to the African countries. He launched an appeal of solidarity with the peoples in the Sahel, stressing the importance of increasing the capital of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf, with a view to enabling it to meet its obligations. His Excellency the Secretary General pointed to the importance that the Organization gives the issues of development, the activation of commercial

exchanges between Member States in order to establish an Islamic Common Market. His Excellency the Secretary General also raised various other issues pertaining to the fields of Science, Technology and Information insisting on the necessity to implement the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world and to ensure an active and efficient participation of the OIC in the Dialogue among Civilizations. He concluded his address by reiterating the necessity to coordinate political positions between Member States in international fora in order to make our voice heard, safeguard our vital interests and promote our causes. In this context, he said: "our joint efforts enabled us to foil many projects and decisions prejudicial to our common interests."

8. The Conference then unanimously elected H.E. Modibo Sidibe, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mali, as Chairman of the 28th Session of the ICFM. The Minister delivered a statement to the Conference in which he welcomed the Islamic delegations which participated in the 28th ICFM, expressing his thanks to the Member States which had extended financial assistance to the Republic of Mali for the organization of the Conference. He stated that the Republic of Mali during its Chairmanship of the Ministerial Conference and in cooperation with all Member States will seek to strengthen Islamic cooperation and solidarity at regional and international levels.

9. The Conference unanimously elected the other members of the Bureau, namely: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, The Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Palestine, as Vice Chairmen, and Malaysia as Rapporteur General of the Conference.

10. The representatives of the United Nations Secretary General, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity Secretary General and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States successively addressed the Conference and expressed satisfaction at the significant improvement in cooperation between the OIC and their respective Organizations in issues of common concern. They commended the role of H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz in this respect.

11. The Conference adopted the motto "Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa" for its current Session.

12. The Conference adopted the report of the preparatory meeting of the Senior Officials for the current session held in Jeddah from 6-8 Rabi Al Awwal 1422H (29-31 May 2001).

13. The Conference adopted the draft agenda and the programme of work prepared by the meeting of Senior Officials; the work was distributed among the plenary and four committees: the Political Affairs Committee, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee, the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. On the fringe of the Conference, the Seven-member Committee on the situation of the Muslims in Southern Philippines and the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, the Contact Group on Sierra Leone, the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of

Refugees and Displaced Persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the African Sahel Committee held meetings.

14. The Conference and Committees took note with appreciation of the reports prepared by the General Secretariat covering the issues submitted to the current session and were thus able to assess the measures taken in implementation of the tasks assigned to the Secretariat and the developments which took place between the 27th and 28th Sessions of the ICFM.

15. As a result of the sound contributions and constructive debates between Their Excellencies the Ministers and Heads of Delegations at both plenary and committee levels, the Conference was able to adopt a number of resolutions for strengthening Islamic solidarity, preparing the Islamic Ummah to meet contemporary challenges, achieving the aspirations of Muslim societies and preserving the fundamental religious and cultural values of Islam.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

16. The Conference hailed the uprising of the Palestinian people, the "Intifada of the blessed Al-Aqsa" in defense of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the holy places and to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to achieve the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the steadfast Palestinian people.

17. The Conference invited OIC Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people in their blessed Intifada of Al-Aqsa and supporting their just and legitimate struggle. It called on the Islamic Ummah to mobilize all its resources to help them achieve their national goals in full. It **further invited** the Member States to back the Palestinian National Authority given the difficult financial and economic circumstances currently undergone by the Palestinian people, so as to invigorate the blessed Palestinian Intifada.

18. The Conference stressed the need to implement the resolutions and decisions contained in the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha on May 26, 2001 on the grave situation prevailing in the Palestinian Territories.

19. The Conference called upon the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. It further deplored the United States' use of the veto against the draft resolution on the protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and the establishment of a UN monitoring task force in those territories, such a stand being totally in conflict with the USA's responsibility as a sponsor of the peace process and a permanent member of the

Security Council, with a special responsibility regarding the safeguarding of international peace and security.

20. The Conference affirmed the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the High Contracting Parties of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, with a view to taking the necessary binding measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

21. The Conference condemned Israel's expansionist settlement policy and reiterated the need to stop all settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices which are contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the international legitimacy and which are also counter to the accords signed in this context by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference urged the U.N. Security Council to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and to revive the International Commission established to examine the situation relating to Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds) in accordance with with Security Council resolution 446 (1979).

22. The Conference commended the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, King of Morocco.

It also paid tribute to the late His Majesty King Hassan II for his efforts to set up the Agency of Beit Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and define its objectives in the protection of the holy city and its Palestinian population. It expressed its thanks to his successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who placed this institution under his patronage and provided it with full necessary means thus enabling it to begin work under the best auspices.

23. The Conference asserted its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. It also affirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it underlined its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

24. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for not implementing the resolutions of the international legitimacy on Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and Israel's rejection of regional and international initiatives aimed at cessation of its criminal aggressions against the Palestinian people, and the immediate and unconditional halting of all its colonialist expansionist settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories.

25. The Conference considered as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of international legitimacy as

well as international conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the international legitimacy, international covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It called on the Security Council to revive the International Commission established to examine the situation relating to Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem (Al-Quds) in accordance with Security Council resolution 446 (1979).

26. The Conference decided to stop all political contacts with the Israeli Government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and called on Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish, relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to break these relations, to close down any missions or offices, sever all economic relations, and end all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

27. The Conference called on the Member States to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, and for considering the legislations, rules and status governing the boycott action, the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings as part of the national legislations in force, and for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing and coordination between the Islamic Boycott Office and the Arab Boycott Office.

28. The Conference hailed the steadfastness of Lebanon – its Government, People and Resistance – and what it has achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and the repelling of the Israeli occupation. It **supported** Lebanon in its efforts to complete the liberation of its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders, including the Shebaa Farms. It **urged** the United Nations to force Israel to pay compensation for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. It **further supported** Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation. Israel is responsible for planting these mines and has the obligation to provide their maps. It also supported the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law. It condemned Israel's claim to these waters. It held Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories. It demanded the release of all Lebanese prisoners and detainees from Israeli prisons.

29. The Conference paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against occupation and their valiant opposition to Israel's repressive

measures and continuing attempts to undermine their adherence to their land and their Syrian Arab identity and declared its support for this steadfastness.

30. The Conference strongly condemned Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. It considered all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of those provisions and principles of International Law and Humanitarian International Law, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. It urged Israel to completely evacuate the entire occupied Syrian Golan and pull back to the June 4th, 1967 lines.

31. The Conference condemned Israel's repeated threats against Syria, which are aimed at destroying the peace process and escalating tension in the region.

32. The Conference emphasized that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), and the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and their properties and their compensation in accordance with General Assembly UN General Assembly resolution No. 194 of 1948.

Situation in Afghanistan:

33. The Conference again emphasized the impossibility of resolving the Afghan problem by military means and called on all Afghan parties to the conflict to put an end to hostilities and cooperate with the aim of setting up a national and broad-based government that is representative of all the Afghan people. It called on all States to refrain immediately from providing weapons and ammunition to all Afghan parties to the conflict.

34. The Conference requested the Secretary General to take the necessary administrative measures to open a humanitarian relief office of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Afghanistan entrusted with facilitating the process of provision of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

35. The Conference urged Member States and Islamic institutions to extend assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for efforts to ensure the prompt and voluntary return of the refugees to their country and their rehabilitation. It also called on the international community, in particular OIC Member States, to respond to the humanitarian requirements of the situation in Afghanistan.

Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo:

36. The Conference stressed the importance of economic recovery and its basic role in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context the

two documents on the new Terms of Reference of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina emanating from the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo and the Statutes of the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of the Refugees and the Displaced Persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were submitted to the Conference by the Ninth Meeting of the Assistance Mobilization Group held in Sarajevo on 27-28 April 2001.

37. The Conference commended the Islamic States and organizations which made donations to the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of Refugees and the Displaced Persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina during the First Donors Conference held on 15 May 2001 in Doha, State of Qatar, and urged other Islamic States and organizations to contribute generously to this Fund given the urgency of the return of the refugees and the displaced persons for achieving demographic balance and democracy in the country.

38. The Conference emphasized the need to implement Security Council resolution No.1244 (1999) on Kosovo, and to secure the return of all the refugees and the displaced people of the province to their homes so that they may be able to exercise their right of self-determination and preserve their Islamic identity and cultural heritage.

Situation in Somalia:

39. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the efforts exerted by the President of the Republic of Somalia, H.E. Mr. Abdikassim Salad Hassan to achieve peace and national unity in his country. It called on all Somali factions to spurn war and violence, respond to the call of peace, and earnestly participate in the ongoing national debate for unification and reconstruction of the State and called on all the States, particularly the neighbouring ones, to support the Somali government to achieve peace and development.

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir:

40. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, and called for appointing a special representative of the OIC Secretary General and for sending an OIC fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir.

41. The Conference welcomed the intention of India and Pakistan to resume direct negotiations between them and hoped that it would lead to a just settlement of the Kashmiri issue, which is at the core of the Indian-Pakistani conflict.

42. The Conference condemned the flagrant violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir, and called on Member States to take all necessary measures to persuade India to put an immediate end to these violations and enable the people of Jammu and Kashmir to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

43. The Conference adopted the recommendations made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir. It also took cognizance of the memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the People of Jammu and Kashmir to the Contact Group.

Situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

44. For the reinforcement of security, peace and stability, the Conference called on Iraq to complete the implementation of the obligations stipulated in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. It called on Iraq and the Security Council to initiate a comprehensive dialogue so as to implement such obligations in a fair and comprehensive manner and on sound bases, with a view to lifting the sanctions imposed on Iraq.

45. In implementation of the obligations stipulated in international law and international humanitarian law as well as on relevant UN Security Council resolutions, the Conference called for the speedy resolution of the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners and missing persons as well as the nationals of other countries in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross. It also called for cooperation on the question raised by Iraq concerning missing Iraqi nationals under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

46. For the sake of promoting good neighbourly relations, the Conference stressed the need to respect the security and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait and called on Iraq to take the necessary steps in order to testify to its peaceful intention vis-à-vis the State of Kuwait. It also stressed the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and security of Iraq. It demanded that illegitimate actions taken against Iraq outside the framework of the relevant Security Council resolutions be brought to an end.

Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan:

47. The Conference reiterated its full backing and support to the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Azerbaijan to help ensure immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories. It also urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all the States in the Minsk Group of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to participate more effectively in the ongoing peace process to ensure a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Situation in Cyprus:

48. The Conference expressed firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and reaffirmed its resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. It emphasized the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable

to both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides and to this effect and it called on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way for a lasting solution. In this respect it welcomed the statement made by the UN Secretary General on 12 September 2000 at the outset of the Fourth Round of Proximity Talks.

U.S. Aggression Against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

49. The Conference affirmed its solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya and its support for its right to claim compensation for damages sustained as a result of US aggression of 1986 in accordance with resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986 of the UN General Assembly. It renewed its call on US to abide by the resolution and resort to peaceful means in order to settle its differences with the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Final Lifting of Sanctions on Libya:

50. The Conference called on the UN Security Council to immediately and definitively lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Jamahiriya now that it has complied with the requirements stipulated in the Security Council resolutions in this respect. It regretted the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens and called on international public opinion to denounce the political motives that led to imposing on the Libyan citizen Abdulbasset Al-Mugrahi a verdict which legal experts have criticized for several legal flaws, and called for his release. It reaffirmed the Great Jamahiriya's right to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on it.

Solidarity with the Iran and Libya against D'Amato Amendment:

51. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libyan Jamahiriya in their stand against the so-called D'Amato Amendment. It reiterated its rejection of all arbitrary or unilateral measures of political or legal character undertaken by any State and called upon all the countries to consider this law contrary to the norms of international law and consequently null and void.

Economic Situation in Africa:

52. The Conference commended the efforts made by African States towards economic recovery and development, in particular the establishment of the African economic community aimed at progressive economic integration in Africa. It urged the international community, particularly developed countries and concerned institutions to increase their public and private low-interest financial flows to Africa to achieve economic revitalization and development. It called on the international community to achieve a global and lasting solution to the issue of African debts through total debt cancellation.

Solidarity with the People of Sahel:

53. The Conference expressed its satisfaction with the smooth running of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Joint Programme. It particularly expressed its gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Islamic Development Bank for their generous contributions to the programme. It also called on all the States that pledged to make donations to liaise with the Executive Secretariat of CILSS so as to determine their contributions and promptly extend the necessary financing for the implementation of the programme.

Assistance to Mali and Niger:

54. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the restoration of peace to the northern regions of Niger and Mali and commended the efforts exerted by the Governments of these two countries to rehabilitate the territories affected by the past insurgent movement. It called on the Member States and Islamic institutions to assist Niger and Mali and to achieve their development project aiming at consolidating national unity and preparing the proper ground for sustainable development. It requested the OIC General Secretariat to undertake, in coordination with the Islamic Development Bank to consider the implementation of a special programme for reconstruction of the northern regions of the two countries.

Assistance to the Republic of Guinea:

55. The Conference strongly condemned the armed acts of aggression against the people of Guinea and expressed its support for and solidarity with the Government and people of Guinea. It called on Member States, Islamic institutions, and other International organizations to provide financial assistance to the Government of the Republic of Guinea to address the consequences of instability in West Africa, to host and shelter the refugees and the displaced people, and facilitate their voluntary repatriation to ensure Guinea's stability and development.

Political Situation in Sierra Leone:

56. The Conference reiterated its support for the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to re-establish its authority all over its territories. It also expressed satisfaction with the support of international and regional Organizations for the peace process initiated by the Government of President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah. It expressed its appreciation for those Member States of the OIC which have contributed troops in the UN Peace Keeping Forces in Seirra Leone. It also encouraged a meeting of the Contact Group in Freetown to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone and to contribute to its development.

Solidarity with the Sudan:

57. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Sudan in confronting hostile designs, defending its unity and territorial integrity, and exploiting its wealth and natural resources so as to promote the welfare of its people. It commended the Sudanese Government for its continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the

problem of southern Sudan through negotiation with the various Sudanese parties. In this regard, it condemned the military escalation and violent approach adopted by the insurgent movement. It expressed its deep appreciation for efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to achieve national reconciliation in the Sudan through the Egyptian-Libyan initiative.

American raid on Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum:

58. The Conference expressed its full support for the request of the Republic of the Sudan to set up an international committee of inquiry under the auspices of the Security Council to investigate US allegations concerning the production by the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant of toxic chemical gases. It called again on the government of the United States of America to respond positively to the Sudan's request. It asserted its solidarity with the Sudan in confronting hostile designs led by the United States of America against its security and national unity.

Unilaeral Economic Sanctions:

59. The Conference called on all the States that impose unilateral sanctions on OIC Member States to desist from such practices in view of their contradiction with the principles of international law and the UN Charter. It expressed solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Sudan, and other States suffering under unilateral economic sanctions.

Situation in the Comoros:

60. The Conference reaffirmed its full commitment to the unity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, expressed support for the efforts exerted by the Comorian Government to achieve peace and national unity including the islands of Mayotte and Anjuan and reaffirmed its active support for the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to restore the two islands to their motherland.

Disarmament:

61. The Conference reaffirmed the need to arrive at a complete nuclear disarmament and called on the Member States to participate in all relevant international initiatives, particularly the Year 2005 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It called on all Member States to work towards concluding and signing fair and non-discriminatory international treaties as well as encouraging the creation of nuclear-weapon free zones in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. It strongly condemned the position of the State of Israel which flouts all international agreements in the area of nuclear weapons proliferation.

62. The Conference expressed its concern over the spread of light and small-calibre arms and the manufacturing production and use of anti-personnel land mines,

considering that such phenomenon impede economic development and lead to instability, insecurity and the spread of civil strife in the Member States.

Creation of World Fund for Solidarity and Combating Poverty:

63. The Conference requested Member States to speed up their effort to urge the Secretary General of the United Nations to accelerate the creation of a World Fund for Solidarity and Combating Poverty.

Problem of Refugees in the Islamic World:

64. The Conference expressed concern at the growing number of refugees in the world generally and in Islamic States in particular. It called for doubling humanitarian assistance to countries receiving large numbers of refugees on their territories. It called on the Member States to participate actively in the general consultations on refugees to be held in Geneva in December 2001. It addressed an appeal for assisting the Member States that were affected by this phenomenon, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Yemen.

Islamic World and Challenges of Globalization:

65. The Conference called for the creation of a coherent Islamic front to face the international trade competition resulting from globalisation and urged Member States to develop communication and information technology to protect their cultural and social heritage, endow it with a global dimension and narrow the gap between them and the countries that possess technological means.

Reform of the United Nations:

66. The Conference asserted that the Islamic States have a direct interest in the United Nations reforms, including increased membership of the Security Council, and called upon Member States to participate actively and effectively in the United Nations reform process on the basis of relevant OIC statements and declarations.

Preservation of Security of Islamic States and Solidarity among them:

67. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of OIC Member States to encourage initiatives aimed at building confidence and security whenever and wherever appropriate at bilateral or sub-regional level. It reaffirmed the full and permanent sovereignty of Islamic peoples and States over their natural resources and economic activities and the need to abide by the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, the non-use of force in international relations, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It expressed the determination of Member States to safeguard and consolidate Islamic values in every sphere of life, especially in the areas of solidarity and mutual respect. It affirmed its rejection of the so-called right to humanitarian intervention under any pretext or from whatever source as it

has no basis in the United Nations Charter or the principles of general international law.

68. The Conference reaffirmed the need for Member States to continue strengthening and promoting cooperation, coordination, and consultation on every level so as to remove all causes of division and to reinforce mutual understanding; to abide by the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and ban the exploitation of their territories by individuals or groups trying to cause harm to other Member States. It also stressed the need for coordination to contain all forms of terrorism. It called on Member States to adopt, in international forums, a unified position on vital and urgent issues to secure a majority of votes consistent with the importance of these issues.

69. The Conference condemned the coup attempt made against H.E. Ange Felix Patasse, President of the Central African Republic and reaffirmed its support for the democratically elected government of President Patasse. It requested the Member States and the international community to effectively participate in achieving security and stability and guaranteeing the continuity of the democratic option in Central Africa.

Border Agreement between Qatar and Bahrain:

70. The Conference congratulated the two brotherly peoples of Bahrain and Qatar and their wise leaderships for having settled the border disputes between the two countries. It highly appreciated the good brotherly spirit with which they have welcomed the judgment of the International Court of Justice in this respect and considers that this important achievement will contribute to consolidating brotherly ties between them, boost their common interests, strengthen Islamic solidarity, and establish security and stability in the region.

Protection of the Rights of Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-Member States:

71. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General to implement the resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States, particularly those concerning the setting up of a contact group from among Member States premanent delegations at the UN in New York and Geneva to deal with cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

72. The Conference stressed the need to help Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States to preserve their religious and cultural identity and enjoy equal treatment in terms of rights, obligations and duties, and exercise their civil, religious and other rights without segregation or discrimination.

73. The Conference stressed that safeguarding the right of the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States is fundamentally, the responsibility of the

governments of those States, based on commitment to the principles of international law and respect of territorial sovereignty.

74. The Conference urged Member States to give special attention to the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States that are subjected to oppression or persecution because of their religious beliefs, to identify their needs, and to advise Member States thereof with a view to providing the necessary financial, human and material resources, while working to intensify the various Islamic cultural and educational activities so as to improve the general conditions of these minorities.

75. The Conference urged Member States to coordinate efforts to train the personnel capable of fulfilling the task of Islamic Dawa within Muslim communities and minorities in different world countries. This personnel is to include qualified female staff and a set of integrated material and programmes is to be drawn up for this purpose.

76. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of States with Muslim communities and minorities to identify the latter's problems and needs and the former's views on the best way to work out a formula for cooperation with the OIC in order to provide the contributions required to improve the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities and preserve their religious and cultural identity. Priority should be given to contacts with the governments of non-Member States where Muslim communities and minorities face urgent problems.

77. The Conference stressed the commitment of Member States to respecting the rights of non-Muslim communities and minorities living on their territory in accordance with the precepts of our tolerant Islamic religion. It denounced the allegations by certain circles concerning the treatment of minorities as well as the use of measures concerning them as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of Member States.

78. The Conference took note of the proposal submitted by the Sultanate of Oman to replace 'Muslim Minorities and Communities" with reference to Muslims in non-Member States of the OIC, with "Muslims in (Name of Country)". It requested the OIC General Secretariat to continue to consider this proposal jointly with the Sultanate of Oman and to refer the matter to the meeting of Governmental Experts concerned with the examination of the situation of the Muslim Minorities in non-Islamic States, and then to submit the conclusion of the Experts Group to the Twenty-ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Situation of Muslims in Southern Philippines:

79. The Conference adopted the recommendations of this Session's fringe meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven on the follow-up of the 1996 Peace Agreement between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines, which was attended by His Excellency Professor Nur Missuari, Chairman of the Front, and a representative of the Government of the Philippines.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the step taken so far to implement in full the aforementioned peace agreement. It also called on the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front to preserve the gains made by the said agreement especially the restoration of peace in the south of the country. It demanded that the necessary guarantees be provided for that purpose.

80. The Conference also called on the parties concerned to continue providing adequate assistance to fully implement the Peace Agreement during the transitional period until the establishment of the Autonomous Region in the Southern Philippines.

Situation of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace:

81. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to Muslim groups and minorities in non-Member States and, keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is an integral part of the Muslim World, deplored the continued violation of the basic human rights and freedoms of the Muslim Turkish minority in Western Thrace and deplored also the prison sentence served to the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga, and expressed its concern at the obstruction of the building of the Kimmeria Mosque. The Conference urged Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and recognize promptly the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

Muslim Minority in Myanmar:

82. The Conference commissioned the Islamic Contact Group on the conditions of Muslim Communities and Minorities to follow-up the violations of the rights of the Muslim minority in Myanmar, and urged Member States to provide moral and political support to this minority and to facilitate dialogue between that minority and Government of Myanmar so that it may exercise its basic rights on an equal footing with other citizens of Myanmar.

Legal Affairs:

83. The Conference urged Member States that have not ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice to complete the ratification process so that the Court can start to assume its functions.

84. The Conference recognized the importance to follow up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and called again on the Inter-governmental Group of Experts on this issue to start formulating Islamic Conventions on Human Rights in the form of covenants each of which would deal in detail with one or more issues based on the provisions of the Declaration.

85. The Conference called on Member States to continue their positive coordination and existing cooperation in the field of human rights, especially during international conference and meetings on the issue, in order to reinforce Islamic solidarity and to confront any initiative that may lead to the use of human rights as

a means to exert political pressure on any Member States and to convey the positions of the Organization on human rights issues, including the rights of Muslim minorities, to the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations. The Conference also approved the efforts made by Member States in Geneva, which led to a unified position on issues of concern to them and on confronting the distortion of the image of Islam as denounced in the relevant resolution of the Commission on Human Rights.

86. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the repeated and wrongful association between Islam and human rights violations, and over the use of the written and audiovisual media to propagate such misrepresentation. It called for an end to the unjustifiable campaigns waged by certain non-governmental organizations against a number of Member States to demand the abolition of Sharia laws and sanctions in the name of protecting human rights, and affirmed the right of States to hold fast onto their religious, social, and cultural specificities, which constitute their heritage and a source for enriching common universal concepts of human rights. It called for the universality of human rights not to be used as a pretext to intervene in the internal affairs of States and undermine their national sovereignty.

87. The Conference urged Member States again to proceed as soon as possible, with the signing/ratification of the different agreements concluded under the aegis of the OIC.

88. The Conference expressed again its support for the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to define the concept of terrorism and make a distinction between terrorism and peoples' struggle for national liberation.

89. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of Member States to abide by the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, and to coordinate their efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism, including State terrorism.

90. The Conference condemned all forms of international terrorism, including the crimes of hijacking and illegal acts against the safety and security of civilian aircraft. It called on Member States to ratify expeditiously international agreements on the Penalty for Hijacking and on Guaranteeing Civilian Aircraft Safety and Security.

91. The Conference reaffirmed the decision of Member States to participate actively in the World Conference Against Racism,Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance on the basis of the contribution of OIC presented by the working group on Human Rights in Geneva.

Information and Communication:

92. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the commendable efforts made by His Excellency President Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal

and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), during the 6th Session of COMIAC held in Dakar (28-29 Rajab 1421H/25-26 October, 2000) with the aim of promoting joint Islamic action on information and implementing its various programmes.

93 The Conference also took note with satisfaction of the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in chairing the 5th Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information, held in Tehran (23-24 Shaban 1420H/1-2 December 1999), ensuring follow-up of the resolutions adopted by this session, and convening the 1st Meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee to be held in Tehran on 21-22 Shaban 1422H (6-7 November 2001).

94. The Conference welcomed the invitation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the 6th Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information in Cairo.

95. The Conference commended the measures proposed by the OIC Secretary General to revitalize the information and communication sector so that it can fully assume its natural role in promoting the just causes and the true image of Islam. It launched an appeal to the Member States to help implement these measures and enrich them with the experience of their respective information institutions and organs.

96. The Conference called on the Member States to take the appropriate measures to integrate the information strategy for Islamic States in their information policies and distribute the relevant documentation to their media.

97. The Conference welcomed the efforts made to launch the Islamic Programme for the Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC), as well as the results of the contacts established in this regard by the Secretary General with the Member States and relevant international organizations, particularly UNESCO and its International Programme for the Development of Communication (PIDC). It called on Member States to promptly adhere to this programme and provide all necessary technical assistance to finance jointly adopted projects. It also called on Member States whose media and related institutions are in need of support to submit their applications to the General Secretariat for submission to the Committee in charge of the Programme (the Ministerial Follow-up Committee).

98. The Conference called on Member States to mobilize all necessary financial means and particularly voluntary contributions, with a view to addressing the lack of necessary funds for the information plan and to start the implementation of information programmes provided for in this plan so as to be able to keep abreast of communication technologies, face the challenges and meet the requirements of our times.

99. The Conference urged the Member States to provide material, logistic, technical, and human assistance of all kinds to the two OIC specialized institutions

International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) to allow them to achieve the objectives assigned to them.

100. The Conference expressed its satisfaction with the agreement reached during the last meeting of the Executive Council of the International Telecommunication Union, held in June 2001 for the organization of the World Summit of the Information Society in two stages:

- First stage in 2003 in Geneva
- Second stage in 2005 in Tunis.

101. The Conference commended the setting up of the Internet site of the General Secretariat (http://www.oic-oci.org) which provides wider publicity for the OIC and its institutions. It called for updating its contents regularly; urging support and continued development for this achievement.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

102. The Conference underlined the need to devise ways and means of minimizing the adverse effects of globalization on the economy of the Islamic World and called on the international community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure sharing of the benefits of globalization by all countries on an equal footing with a balance between the advantages and responsibilities of the developing countries. It also stressed the need to face up to the challenges of globalization through the full participation of the developing countries and of those whose economies are in transition in the international decision-making process concerning economic and financial policies.

103. The Conference called for further liberalization of trade through the creation of more opportunities for the developing countries for trading in the products and services where these countries have a comparative advantage. It noted that the liberalization of international trade has not been that much beneficial to the developing countries and highlighted the need for confidence-building in the multilateral trading system by encouraging the participation of all developing countries.

104. The Conference called for speedy accession of the developing countries, including OIC Member States, to World Trade Organization (WTO) and emphasized that no political consideration should impede this process of accession. It further called for the rejection of attempts to include non-trade issues, such as labour and environment standards, into the work programme of WTO or to link such issues with trade deals, given their detrimental effect on the evolving of a just, free and fair multilateral trading environment.

105. The Conference called upon WTO to strengthen, in the various multilateral trade Agreements, the development dimension, through, inter alia, operationalising the provisions on special and differential treatment in favour of the developing countries. It further called for the correction of the imbalances in the various

WTO Agreements that have major implications for development policies as well as export interests of the developing countries.

106. The Conference expressed the conviction that the achievement of a higher level of economic and commercial co-operation among the Member States would provide the necessary basis for a gradual progression towards greater economic integration leading to the ultimate objective of an Islamic Common Market. It noted in this connection, that the establishment of the Islamic Common Market is essentially a long term process with multiple dimensions and phases, including, inter alia, assessment of comparative advantages of the Member States, selection of priority sectors of co-operation, facilitation of market access, determination of competition policy and setting up of an Islamic Free Trade Zone.

107. The Conference called on the Member States to increase their share of the world trade by sustained improvement of their competitiveness at the international level through adoption of a series of policies aimed at improving their economic infrastructures, increasing the quality and added value of products, diversifying the product-base and providing the conditions favourable for foreign investment. It further underscored the fundamental importance of expanding intra-OIC trade and called on the Member States to participate in the various schemes of IDB aimed at expanding such trade.

108. The Conference reaffirmed the importance of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and stressed in this connection the importance of accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Co-operation Among the Member States within the framework of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Co-operation (COMCEC) in accordance with the operational modalities and procedures set forth in its chapter on follow-up and implementation. It appreciated the initiative of the Republic of Turkey of hosting an experts group meeting in Istanbul on 6-7 May, 2001 to explore ways and means of accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action.

109. The Conference called for the strengthening of economic policy co-ordination among the Member States with a view to avoiding further marginalisation at the international level, particularly in the areas of market access, finance and investment, transfer of technology and the development of an integrated network of information as well as physical infrastructure. It further urged the Member States to reinforce intra-OIC regional and sub-regional economic groupings and to relaunch existing projects aimed at some form of economic complementarity.

110. The Conference stressed the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system with a view to addressing the fundamental weaknesses and the inherent instability of the international financial system so as to avoid disruptive and destabilizing capital flows and limit the contagion effect of any future financial crisis.

111. The Conference called upon the Member States that have not yet done so to sign and/or ratify at an early date the various agreements/statutes finalized under the aegis of the OIC, particularly the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Co-operation among Member States, the Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries, so as to provide the necessary framework for economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States.

112. The Conference renewed its appeal to the international community, and particularly to the developed countries, to fully and expeditiously implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in May 2001.

113. The Conference expressed concern at the declining trend in the volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the LDCs and appealed to the developed countries that have not yet done so to achieve as soon as possible the agreed target of O.7% of the GNP for overall official development assistance, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the LDCs.

114. The Conference expressed its belief in the link between the phenomenon of acute poverty in the LDCs and the distortion in their socio-economic structures, deterioration of their terms of trade and consequent marginalisation in the global economy. It further reaffirmed the common objective of the Member States of eradicating poverty before the end of the next decade. It also agreed that Micro Credit programmes providing access to small capital for productive self-employment contributes significantly towards the eradication of poverty and called for the incorporation of such programmes in the strategy for poverty eradication.

115. The Conference renewed its call to the international community, the developed countries in particular, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges, while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances on easy terms to the African countries. It also appealed to the international community to extend assistance to the Member States struck by drought and natural disaster and called upon the Member States and OIC institutions to extend substantial assistance to the OIC countries of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and other OIC States.

116. The Conference stressed the role of the private sector in the Member States in providing impetus to intra-OIC economic relations and in this connection called on the Member States to support the various development activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It further stressed the need to enhance the role of the small and medium enterprises, invariably at the private sector, as a crucial element in the process of industrial development of the Member States, particularly as an important link in the chain of supplies.

117. The Conference commended the role of the Islamic Development Bank in supporting development programmes in the Member States and in rendering technical assistance and other services. It welcomed the decision taken at the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to commission the IDB's Board of Governors to take the necessary steps to radically increase the Bank's authorised and subscribed capital and called for support of the Member States in this respect.

118. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the holding of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism in Isfahan on 3-4 October, 2000, hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which underscored, inter alia, the increasing importance of tourism as the most significant growth industry today and the need for the Member States to secure a major share in it, and welcomed the offer of Malaysia to host the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism in October, 2001.

119. The Conference expressed serious concern over the economic implications of the recent aggressive policies and activities of the Israeli Government, including bulldozing and devastation of the Palestinian farmlands, complete disruption of movement of the Palestinian trade goods and, above all, the continuation of the policy of siege and closure. It called for immediate cessation of such aggressive Israeli activities and for international protection of the Palestinian people and their institutions, including immediate release of the tax and customs revenue collected by the Israeli authorities for delivery to the Palestinian National Authority. It also called upon all concerned to broaden the scope of their assistance to the Palestinian people so as to enable them to build their national economy, consolidate their national institutions and establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It commended in this connection the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the creation of two Funds to support Palestine with its donation of US$ 250 million to the Funds and called for financial support to the Funds.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

120. The Conference stressed the need for taking effective measures to counter the destructive damages ensuing from pollution and poisonous waste which give rise to climatic fluctuations and cause the deterioration of biological and socio-economic conditions. In this respect, it emphasized that environmental considerations must be tied to development efforts, called on Member States to ratify the relevant international conventions if they have not already done so, and strongly condemned Israeli practices and their impact on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, and all occupied Arab territories.

121. The Conference drew attention to the grave consequences and the necessity of rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and the Aral Sea ecology, and called for a special meeting of the Ministers of Environment to discuss these, and similar common problems at large.

122. Referring to the considerable advances in the fields of science and technology, the Conference stressed their role in the socio-economic development of Member States. It reaffirmed that science and technology must be harnessed for peaceful purposes for the good of humanity and for socio-economic development of States. In this context, it called for the initiation of negotiations among the countries concerned to lay down universal non-discriminatory guidelines on the transfer of advanced technology and of the machinery and equipment of dual use. It also emphasized the possible uses of space technologies for the purpose of socio-economic development and recommended the follow-up of current developments in the United Nations regarding these new advances.

123. Concerning combating epidemic diseases, the Conference urged the strengthening of co-operation among Member States for combating their spread. It also emphasized the necessity of convening the Islamic Conference for Health Ministers, which the Islamic Republic of Iran had gracefully offered to host in Tehran. It decided to expand the mandate of the proposed Conference to cover Islamic co-operation in the area of health generally, including the sector of medicines.

124. The Conference expressed its concern over the exacerbation of the problem of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their adverse effects on the society and economy of the countries affected by this phenomenon. It called for strict implementation of the UN Convention on Illegal Trafficking of Drugs. It called on Member States to cooperate with the UN seeking to raise awareness of this problem with appropriate use of mass media and other cultural means. It appreciated the ongoing co-operation in this respect between the General Secretariat and the UN Drug Control Programme.

125. With regard to the correlation between the environment and health and the sustainable development in the Member States, the Conference thanked the Government of Tunisia for having hosted the meeting of the Expert Group, and adopted the Tunis Declaration.

126. The Conference took note of the programmes and activities of the Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) and called on Member States to provide these pogrammes and activities with financial support in the form of generous voluntary contributions.

127. With regard to the implementation of developmental strategies in the fields of science and technology in Member States, the Conference commended the positive efforts exerted in this respect by Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) in collaboration with COMSTECH. It thanked the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the First Islamic Conference of Ministers in charge of Higher Education and Scientific Research, from 15 to 18 October, 2000 in Riyadh and took note of the resolutions adopted by that Conference. It entrusted ISESCO with the implementation of the amended Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in Islamic Countries.

128. The Conference commended the activities of the Islamic Institute of Technology in Dhaka, decided that the Institute should become a university without financial implications, with the title "The Islamic University of Technology", and encouraged it to continue its efforts in developing the human resources by Member Sates in the area of science and technology.

129. The Conference urged the Member States to effectively participate in conferences and meetings related to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. It also called on the developed countries and developing countries to assume their responsibility in taking necessary measures to slow down the deteriorating climate changes.

130. The Conference took note with appreciation of the convening of the First International Forum of The Environment from an Islamic Perspective, held in Jeddah from 23-25 October 2000 and thanked the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the Forum.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

131. The Conference stressed the importance of consolidating the unity and cultural coherence of the Islamic Ummah, coordinating its efforts in all the spheres of its general action while taking account of the national and local cultural specifics of Islamic peoples, and providing support to institutions operating in the fields of culture, education and scientific research in order to ensure the implementation of relevant projects, particularly in the field of Islamic culture and civilization. It called on Member States and on Islamic organizations and institutions to contribute to funding the cultural projects aimed at implementing the cultural strategy adopted by ISESCO's Consultative Council. It also recommended ISESCO to convene the First Islamic Conference of Education Ministers in the Member States at the earliest opportunity in contribution to the implementation of the cultural strategy.

132. The Conference expressed profound thanks to His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, for kindly responding to ISESCO's request to host the Third Conference of Ministers of Culture in December 2001. It highlighted the efforts of the Director General of ISESCO in this regard.

133. The Conference requested the Secretary General to conduct in coordination with member countries an in-depth study on the cultural dimensions of globalization so as to safeguard Islamic culture and heritage from the adverse effects of such a phenomenon. It also called for convening specialized symposia to tackle this issue.

134. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Ten-Member Committee on Dialogue among Civilizations assigned to establish close contacts with the various geographical groups at the United Nations. It expressed its satisfaction with the steps taken to reach a consensus on a text to be submitted to the next session of the UN General Assembly. It also welcomed the decision of the Secretary General of the OIC to commission ISESCO to issue a white paper in

Arabic, French and English as well as all basic documents on Dialogue among Civilizations.

135. The Conference welcomed the Mufti of Egypt His Eminence Sheikh Nasr Farid Muhamamd Wasil's plan for an Islamic satellite aimed at harmonizing Islamic holidays. It also called on Member States to support the project.

136. The Conference stressed the need for consolidating Islamic solidarity, for joint efforts to defend all Islamic causes, necessary measures to conduct joint Islamic actions in the field of Da'awa and incorporate the said actions in the national policies of Member States in all areas so as to serve as a guide for any joint Islamic action.

137. The Conference called on Member States and their competent waqf institutions to coordinate with the State of Kuwait in the area of exchange of expertise and information as well as academic symposia aimed at enhancing the performance and development of national Waqf institutions.

138. The Conference commended ISESCO and Al-Azhar Al Sharif for finding pertinent answers to misrepresentation of Islamic values published on the Internet, and called on them to pursue their commendable efforts in this regard.

139. The Conference thanked the General Secretariat for disseminating the study on the role of women in the development of Muslim societies as well as the Islamic Fiqh Academy's opinion on the study aimed at consolidating direct links between Muslim women's associations in Member States and strengthening collaboration between international Muslim women's organizations in Muslim countries.

140. The Conference took cognizance of the meeting convened by the General Secretariat to draft a covenant on the child in Islam based on original Sharia sources. It also took cognizance of the results achieved by this meeting. It also called for holding a ministerial conference on the child and social welfare as soon as possible.

141. The Conference welcomed the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports. It also called for strengthening cooperation among Member States aimed at a better exchange of ideas and expertise between Muslim youths and youth organizations in all societies.

142. The Conference requested the Secretary General to undertake a special mission to urge the Heads of State to make donations to the Waqf of the Islamic Universities of Niger and Uganda. It also requested the Board of Trustees of the Islamic University of Uganda to reconstitute the Board of Administration of the King Fahd Plaza.

143. The Conference expressed its thanks and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates for his proposal to establish a Waqf for Islamic universities.

144. The Conference commissioned the Secretary General to take all necessary measures in coordination with the competent bodies in Chad, Mali, Guinea Bissau and the Comoros to inspect the Islamic institutes and centers in these countries.

145. The Conference commended the Government of the Sudan for its financial support to the budget of the Islamic Translation Institute in order to enable it to duly perform its tasks.

146. The Conference called on Member States to award scholarships to Palestinian students wounded during the Al-Aqsa Intifada as well as to other students from the families of martyrs of the Intifada. It also called on universities in Member States to name scholarships after child martyrs of the Intifada and name one after the martyr Muhammad Durra.

147. The Conference expressed its appreciation for Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA's) various activities aimed at sensitizing world opinion to Islamic cultural heritage and for its efforts to protect and preserve that heritage.

148. The Conference called on Member States to help finance generously the various Programmes of the Islamic Fiqh Academy especially the Glossary of Fiqh rules and the Economic Fiqh Encyclopedia, the basic instrument for the implementation of the principles of Islamic Shraia in all the economic, financial and social fields and the cornerstone of Islamic law.

149. The Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the Fund's activities and its Waqf. All Member States were urged to continue making donations to its annual budget. It also called on all Member States to make contributions to the capital of the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

150. The Conference commended the great accomplishments of ISESCO in the fields of education, science, culture, information and communication in favour of Member States and Muslim communities, especially the dissemination of Arabic, Islamic culture, the safeguard of Islamic heritage and culture, the promotion of dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions, the sponsoring of the offspring of immigrant Muslim communities and the support provided to cultural and educational institutions. In this connection, it expressed satisfaction for ISESCO's supervision of the educational and cultural aspects of the administrative and academic restructuring of the Islamic University of Uganda and preparation of suitable syllabi for it.

151. The Conference expressed satisfaction for the humanitarian and social activities of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent. It also accepted the interpretation of the General Secretariat regarding the quorum required for the entry into force of its agreement. It exhorted Member States to expedite the signing and ratification of the said agreement.

152. The Conference expressed its gratitude to the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for its continued support for the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation and for hosting its headquarters in Riyadh. It also welcomed the activities that the Federation has decided to carry out during the next five years.

153. The Conference recommended the World Federation of International Arabic-Islamic Schools to include in its relief programmes the establishment of schools for Chechen immigrants in their host countries.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

154. The Conference approved the budgets of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs for the financial year beginning as of July 1, 2001 with the same ceiling as that of the previous year.

155. The Conference commended positive results achieved by the General Secretariat with respect to rationalizing expenditure, and respecting the budgetary ceiling, all of which have a positive impact on increasing the confidence of Member States in the General Secretariat and thus creating favourable conditions for the implementation of several of the latter's programmes and activities.

156. The Conference approved the Regulations of OIC's Finance Control Organ.

157. The Conference approved that measures be applied to those States that have not settled their mandatory annual contributions to the budgets of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs.

158. The Conference called on those Member States that have not settled their mandatory annual contributions to hasten to do their duty in that respect and to settle their arrears so as to enable the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs to discharge the tasks assigned to them.

ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL MATTERS:

159. The Conference decided to support the orientations put forward by His Excellency, the Secretary General, Abdelouahed Belkeziz, and aimed at promoting the Organization's performance, rationalizing its working process, and reinforcing the role it plays in relations between Islamic States in particular and international relations in general.

160. The Conference decided unanimously to give the full membership status for the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire in the Organization of the Islamic Conference on an exceptional basis.

161 The Conference further decided that the above shall not constitute a precedent for admission of new members and that in future rules and procedures regarding

admission of Member States, and observers shall be strictly observed without exceptions.

162. The Conference agreed to defer the final decision on updating the Memorandum of Understanding between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme (OIC-UNEP).

163. It also agreed to defer the final decision on the draft Cooperation Agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity (OIC-OAU).

164. It further decided to defer the final decision on the draft Cooperation Agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the International Migration Organization (OIC-IMO).

165. It also decided to defer the final decision on the framework Cooperation Agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the International Organization of La Francophonie.

Candidacies for International Posts:

166. **The Conference decided to support the candidacies presented by the following Member States for the posts indicated opposite each one of them**:

(1) Republic of Indonesia: Membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (U.N.).

(2) State of Bahrain: Membership of the International Law Commission (2002-2006).

(3) Syrian Arab Republic: Non-Permanent seat in the Security Council (2002-2003).

(4) Syrian Arab Republic: Membership of the International Law Commission.

(5) State of Qatar: Non-permanent seat in the Security Council (2006-2007).

(6) Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Non-permanent seat in the Security Council (2003-2004).

167. **The Conference took note of the candidacies presented by the following Member States for the posts indicated opposite each one of them:**

(1) Republic of Iraq: Membership of the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

(2) People's Democratic Republic of Algeria: Membership of the UNESCO Executive Council.

(3) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: Membership of the UNESCO Executive Council.

(4) Islamic Republic of Iran: Chairmanship of the next session of UNESCO General Conference.

(5) Republic of Azerbaijan: Membership of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC – 2003 to 2005).

168. The Conference entrusted the Secretary General with conducting necessary consultations with the Member States in order to determine the date and venue of the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

CLOSING SESSION:

169. H.E. Madame Mahawa Bangoura, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea, on behalf of the African Group, His Excellency Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, on behalf of the Asian Group and His Excellency Farouq Kadoumi, Head of Palestinian Delegation, on behalf of the Arab Group, expressed their sincere thanks to His Excellency Modibo Sidibe, Foreign Minister of Mali and Chairman of the 28th ICFM, for the generous hospitality extended to the participating delegations and for the arrangements and facilities put at their disposal. They expressed to His Excellency their warm congratulations on his wise and competent steering of the proceedings of the Conference.

170. On behalf of all the participants in the Conference, H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, OIC Secretary General, addressed a message of thanks and gratitude to H.E. Alpha Oumar Konare, President of Mali, for kindly hosting the Conference and for his key-note speech which greatly contributed to inspire the Conference with the most effective methods and the most appropriate resolutions to make headway towards fulfilling the aspirations of Islamic societies.

171. In his closing speech, His Excellency Modibo Sidibe, Foreign Minister of Mali and Chairman of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, commended the spirit of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood which inspired Their Excellencies the Ministers and Heads of participating delegations and played a great part in the adoption of this Session's resolutions.

Bamako, Republic of Mali
6 Rabiul Thani 1422H
(27 June 2001)

Annex II

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on political affairs, Muslim minorities and communities, legal affairs and information affairs adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-eighth session (Session of Peace and Development — Intifada Al-Aqsa)

Contents

Political affairs

Resolution number	*Subject*	*Page*
1/28-P	Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict	34
2/28-P	City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	41
3/28-P	Occupied Syrian Golan	46
4/28-P	Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanon and detention of Lebanese citizens in its prisons and detention camps	49
5/28-P	Current situation of the peace process in the Middle East	52
6/28-P	Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf	54
7/28-P	Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency	56
8/28-P	Mechanism of financial support to the Intifada of the Palestinian people	58
9/28-P	Situation in Afghanistan	60
10/28-P	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	64
11/28-P	Situation in Kosovo	68
12/28-P	Situation in Somalia	70
13/28-P	Situation in Chechnya	73
14/28-P	Jammu and Kashmir dispute	75
15/28-P	Escalation of the tensions in Jammu and Kashmir	79
16/28-P	Demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and release of the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi	80
17/28-P	Political situation in Sierra Leone	82
18/28-P	Political situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros	84
19/28-P	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait	86
20/28-P	Support for the Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and to safeguard its natural resources, identity and cultural heritage in the face of current challenges	87
21/28-P	Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan	88
22/28-P	United States attack on Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum	91
23/28-P	Situation in Cyprus	92
24/28-P	Problem of refugees in the Muslim world	94

25/28-P Impact of advances in information and communication technology on sovereignty of States 96
26/28-P United Nations reform including the expansion of the Security Council 98
27/28-P The Islamic world and the challenges of globalization 100
28/28-P Security and solidarity of Islamic States 102
29/28-P United States decision to impose unilateral economic sanctions against the Sudan 105
30/28-P Phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions in general 107
31/28-P Critical economic situation and the debt burden in Africa 109
32/28-P Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel 111
33/28-P Creation of an international fund for solidarity and poverty combating 114
34/28-P Support for the Niger's efforts to consolidate its national unity and achieve its objectives for the development of the northern pastoral area 115
35/28-P Reconstruction and development of the northern regions of Mali 117
36/28-P Solidarity with the Republic of Guinea to face the consequences of instability in West Africa 118
37/28-P Solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the D'Amato Law 119
38/28-P Right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the losses resulting from the United States aggression in 1986 . . . 120
39/28-P Question of reparations and compensation for colonization and the after-effects of war 122
40/28-P Developments in the international situation and steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its implications for the security of Islamic States 124
41/28-P Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and South-East Asia 128
42/28-P Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 131
43/28-P Regional arms control and disarmament 133
44/28-P Regional military balance 135
45/28-P Problem of dumping of dangerous nuclear and toxic wastes in the Islamic States 136
46/28-P Problem of mines in the Muslim world and the operations of demining 138
47/28-P Combating the illegal proliferation, build-up and circulation of light weapons. . . 140
48/28-P 2005 Conference to review the non-proliferation treaty 143
49/28-P Strengthening coordination and consultation among Islamic States 145
50/28-P Comorian Island of Mayotte 147
51/28-P Assistance to the Republic of the Sudan to shelter refugees and displaced persons 149
52/28-P Initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for convening a conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia 151
53/28-P Preservation of the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States 154

54/28-P Aggression against the Republic of Guinea 155
55/28-P Adoption by Islamic States of a unified stand at international fora 156
56/28-P Institution of an OIC Week and its annual celebration by Member States and subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions 157

Muslim minorities and communities

57/28-P Safeguarding the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC member States 158
58/28-P Question of Muslims in the southern Philippines 162
59/28-P Situation of the Muslim minority in Western Thrace in Greece 165
60/28-P Muslim minority in Myanmar 167

Legal affairs

61/28-P International Islamic Court of Justice 168
62/28-P Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam 169
63/28-P Coordination among member States in the field of human rights 171
64/28-P Slanderous campaigns waged by certain non-governmental organizations targeting a number of OIC member States and the Islamic Sharia under the slogan of human rights protection 173
65/28-P Status of signature and ratification of the agreements concluded under the auspices of OIC 176
66/28-P Convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and distinguish it from peoples' struggle for national liberation 177
67/28-P Follow-up of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism 179
68/28-P Strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking 182
69/28-P OIC inputs to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance 184

Information affairs

70/28-P Role of information and communication in promoting the just causes and image of Islam 186
71/28-P Information Plan and its funding problems 187
72/28-P Information Strategy and updating mechanism of its implementation, including the Islamic satellite 189
73/28-P International Islamic News Agency 191
74/28-P Islamic States Broadcasting Organization 193
75/28-P Support for the candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host the World Summit of the Information Society 195

RESOLUTION NO. 1/28-P
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000) and General Assembly resolution no. 194 on refugees as well as resolution no. ES-10/17 adopted by the extraordinary session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on 19 October 2000, and the resolutions of 57th Session of the Human Rights Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, adopted on 11 April 2001, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes as well as repressive and terrorist practices while continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of the existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries, at large and jeopardize also international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its reneging on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the First Ordinary Summit of the League of Arab States held in Amman from 27-29 March 2001 and the Final Communique of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 26 May 2001 and reaffirming its determination to implement the contents of this Communique;

Hailing the just struggle and the valiant "Intifada" (uprising) of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

Determined to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1 - **Reiterates** all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly those of the latter's 18th session in connection with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2 - **Stresses** the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and no.194 adopted by the same body on the refugee issue, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.

3 - **Backs** the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference **also Emphasizes** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and **vehemently rejects** any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4- **Hails** the Palestinian people's uprising, the "Intifada" of the blessed Al-Aqsa" in defense of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the holy places and to put an end to the Israeli occupation and achieve the aspired freedom, sovereignty and independence of the freedom-fighting Palestinian people.

5- **Invites** OIC Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people and supporting their just and legitimate struggle and to muster all the potentialities of the Islamic Ummah (worldwide Muslim community) to help them achieve their national goals in full. It **further invites** the Supreme Councils of both the Al-Aqsa Fund and the Al-Quds Intifada to back the Palestinian National Authority given the difficult financial and economic circumstances currently undergone by the Palestinian people, so as to sturdy the blessed Palestinian Intifada.

6- **Welcomes** the Iraqi Republic's decision to allocate one billion Euros out of the resources from its oil exports under the memorandum of understanding, to ensure the Palestinian people's requirements in terms of food and medical supplies and other basic needs, and to assist the families of the martyrs of the Intifada, as an Islamic duty in support of the Palestinian blessed Intifada.

7 - **Condemns** Israel's expansionist colonialists settlement policy and reiterates the need to stop all colonialist settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices which are contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "international legality" and which are also counter to the accords signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference **urges the U.N. Security Council** to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli colonial settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 and to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent and prohibit settlement in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, in line with Security Council resolution 446.

8 - **Urges the Security Council** to establish a special international criminal court, in conformity with International Law to try those Israeli war criminals who carried out or were behind the savage slaughters which were perpetrated by Israel and which led to the fall of hundreds of martyrs and thousands of wounded and maimed people among Palestinians.

9- **Strongly condemns** Israel for its use of internationally banned weapons, particularly depleted uranium and toxic gases, against the Palestinian people, given their fatal and seriously damaging effects on humans, the land and crops in the Palestinian areas.

10- **Calls upon** the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people nationals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. The Conference further **expresses** its disillusion at the United State's use of the veto against the draft resolution on the protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and the establishment of a UN monitoring task force in those territories, such a stand being totally in conflict with the USA's responsibility as a sponsor of the peace process and a permanent member of the Security Council, with a special responsibility regarding the safeguarding of international peace and security.

11 - **Insists** on the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and the General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property and on compensating them, as a cornerstone of the final, just and comprehensive settlement.

12 - **Affirms** its support of the Middle East peace process along the foundations it proceeded from at the Madrid Peace Conference, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the "land for peace" principle which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the establishment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967, line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, and the call for the genuine and accurate implementation of all the international agreements signed in this framework between the parties concerned.

13 - **Underlines** that Israel's flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based and its reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process. The Conference **blames the Israeli Government** and **holds it fully responsible** for such a deadlock.

14 - **Reaffirms** the continuous nature of the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its facets that would bring about the end of the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

15 - **Urges** the countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, within the June 4th, 1967, borders, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy," and **exhorts** the countries of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.

16 - **Calls for action** at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions and the confiscation operations of land and property and lifting the siege

imposed on Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, as well as stopping the demolition of homes and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the Environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

17 - **Urges** all states, competent authorities and other concerned quarters to foster the international program for economic, social and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, extend the prescribed assistance to the Palestinian people to help them build their national economy and take concrete action to consolidate their national institutions and enable them to set up their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

18 - **Affirms** the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the high signatories of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war, with a view to taking the necessary radical measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

19 - **Urges** the international community and all the states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America (USA) and others as well as the international donor institutions and funds to halt the assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonial settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

20 - **Decides** to stop all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and calls on Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish, relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to break these relations, to close down any missions or offices, sever all economic relations, and end all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

21 - **Calls** for commitment to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, for considering the legislations, rules and status governing the boycott action, the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings as part of the national legislations in force, and for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing and coordination between the Islamic Boycott Office and the Arab Boycott Office.

22 - **Hails** the steadfastness of Lebanon – Government, People and Resistance – and what it has achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and

the repelling of the Israeli occupation. The Conference **supports** Lebanon in its efforts to liberate its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders. It **urges** the United Nations to force Israel to pay damage for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. The Conference **further supports** Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, which removal is the responsibility of Israel, the party that had planted these mines in the first place. The Conference supports the inalienable right of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law and condemns Israel's ambitions in these waters. The Conference holds Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories.

23 - **Strongly condemns** Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. The Conference considers all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of those provisions and principles of International Law and the international and humanitarian law pertaining to occupation and war, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. It URGES Israel to completely evacuate the entire occupied Syrian Golan and pull back to the June 4th, 1967 lines.

24 - **Urges** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. decisions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non Proliferation Treaty, implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for all Israeli nuclear installations to submit to the Agency's comprehensive guarantee system, imperatively declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and present to both the Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps for the creation, in the Middle East, of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons – which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

25. **Insists** on the constant responsibility of UNRWA in fulfilling its duties towards the Palestinian people wherever they may be in accordance with the UNGA resolution on the matter. It **calls** on Member States to request of the UN Secretary-General that the **Conciliation Committee,** in collaboration with UNRWA and relevant states, carry out a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their property and develop a global vision to solve their problems based on their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with UN resolution 194. It calls on states to extend further support to cover the budget of UNRWA and enable it to continue providing its services.

26 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the pursuance and enhancing of contacts and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its specialized agencies, on the other. The Conference EXPRESSES its appreciation for their show of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.

27 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/28-P
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

After considering the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. ICFM/.28-2001/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Re-endorsing resolutions 2/10 of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Condemning in the strongest terms the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

Reaffirming the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Equally denouncing in the strongest terms all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and judaization schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1 - **Reaffirms its endorsement** of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.

2 - **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

3 - **Asserts** its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference **also affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4 - **Considers** definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties – decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.

5 - **Urges** all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto

recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the U.S. Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Conference **calls** for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.

6 - **Calls** for legal proceedings to challenge the validity of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].

7 - **Urges** all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.

8 - **Exhorts** the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.

9 - **Strongly condemns** the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the "State of Israel." The **Conference** considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

10 - **Strongly condemns** Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a

continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.

11- **Strongly condemns** the declarations made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and **stresses** that such a step would form a blatant affront to the feelings of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards and overall explosion and to further bloodshed.

12. **Urges** the international community and the United Nations to intervene promptly and shoulder their responsibility as to the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.

13 - **Pays a glowing tribute** to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners. The **Conference** similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty's successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.

14 - **Thanks** the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The Conference **calls upon** all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15 - **Lays stress** on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.

16 - **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:

- *No. 465 of March 1, 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;*

- *No. 476 dated June 30, 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;*

- *No. 478 dated August 20, 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Fundamental Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the features and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the judaization measures and their uprooting from their own City.*

17 - **Reiterates** the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.

18 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/28-P
ON THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution 3/27-P of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Resolution 3/9-P (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit held in Doha, State of Qatar;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-fifth Session;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981); which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were considered null and void and illegitimate by the international community;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area constitutes a violation of this Convention and a demolition of the peace process;

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Condemns Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the UN General Assembly as well as international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's destruction of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the peace-for-land formula and over the risks resulting from Israel's reneging on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this resistance.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter and its relevant resolutions and of the OIC Charter and resolutions as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. **Strongly condemns** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. **Condemns** repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.

6. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.

7. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the Occupied Golan.

8. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to immediately begin demarcating that line.

9. **Demands** Israel to fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace" and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.

10. **Demands anew** all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.

11. **Calls upon** the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/28-P
ON
ISRAEL'S CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development –Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Commending anew the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and West Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories, including the Shabaa farms, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978) and its continued invasion of Lebanese airspace and plundering of its waters and land;

Deeply concerned at Israel's continued, arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Noting with extreme concern and astonishment the ruling issued by the Israeli High Court to allow the Israeli authorities to keep the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails as "hostages and a card for compromise, and also to detain them without trial";

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails who are suffering difficult healthy and humanitarian conditions resulting in the death of a number of them;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has suffered as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property;

1. **Expresses** anew its congratulations and appreciation to the Republic, President, Government and People of Lebanon and commends the valorous Lebanese resistance for the admirable Lebanese resistance which has repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its continued aggression against the Lebanese territories, including its assault against Syrian forces positions in Lebanon.

3. **Also strongly condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of positions on the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, in addition to the Shaba'a farms, in contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution No. 425, and for its daily violation of Lebanon's territory, airspace, and territorial waters.

4. **Reaffirms** its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and **supports** type the position of the Lebanese government which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. It **reaffirms** Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories including the Shabaa farms and **supports** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with the International Law against Israeli ambitions designs.

5. **Supports** the Lebanese position calling for maintaining the number of international forces working in Southern Lebanon without decreasing it or changing the nature of their task, especially in the light of the continuing Israeli threats, aggressions, and violations of the sovereignty of the Lebanese territories, air space, and territorial waters and entrusts the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York to continue its efforts to mobilize support for the Lebanese position.

6 **Condemns** Israel for planting tens of thousands of mines in the Lebanese territories which it had occupied, and which caused, and continue to cause, injuries to tens of victims as well as substantial material losses. It **requests** the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to hand over maps of mines in Lebanon and **commends** the initiative of the State of the United Arab Emirates to undertake mine sweeping operations in cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United Nations.

7 **Requests** the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.

8. **Also requests** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to promptly release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained as hostages in Israeli prisons and camps in violation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907, and **urges** Member States and international organizations to bring pressure to bear on

Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care. It **requests** the adoption of a decision by international organizations, especially, the UN Human Rights Commission to conduct investigations, provided by the conventions, into the death of Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails and detention camps, and force Israel to pay compensations to those affected according to prevailing international laws.

9. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and **warns** that settling these refugees in Lebanon and not settling their issues on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy jeopardizes the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace therein.

10. **Considers** that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it calls upon the international community, particularly the sponsors of the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – and the European Union (EU) to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolution 242, 338 and 425. It **considers** also that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon that serves the Arab and Islamic interests which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line, is secured and when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return, and rejection of settlement outside their homeland, as well as their right to establish their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

11. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/28-P
ON THE
CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Referring to the resolutions and decisions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli government's hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

2. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Islamic States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** to all the Islamic States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them.

3. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 guaranteeing Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territory still under occupation to the internationally recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's imprescriptible, national rights including the right to return to its homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly's Resolution 194 and to establish its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. **Strongly denounces** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

5. **Expresses its strong condemnation** and indignation at the brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the threats made by Israeli officials against Syria and Lebanon. It **also condemns** the Israeli aggression against the positions of the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon and holds Israel responsible for returning the region to the war atmosphere, which threatens international security and peace.

6. **Calls on** the OIC member states which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel meticulously and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.

7 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/28-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. **Expresses** its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

3. **Urges** Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its

national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.

5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/28-P
ON
BAIT MAL AL-QUDS Al-SHARIF AGENCY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995), the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998) and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-fourth (24th) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2001), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and judaization designs:

1 - **Pays tribute** to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;

2 - **Expresses,** in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;

3 - **Notes with satisfaction** the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;

4 - **Invites** OIC member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

5 - **Urges** Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

6 - **Exhorts** firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of judaization and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.

7 - **Calls upon** member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/28-P
ON
THE MECHANISM OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General about the mechanism of financial support to the Intifada of the Palestinian people included in document Number (ANNEX-1-ICFM/28-2001/PAL/DR.8.);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives set forth in the OIC Charter;

Referring to the Islamic Resolutions relating to the Palestinian cause and the Arab Israeli conflict, particularly Resolution Number 1/9-P (I.S), adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, and the Final Communique of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference held in Doha on May 26th, 2001;

Strongly condemning the continued perpetration by Israel of criminal acts, terrorist practices and repressive measures, the extension of its settlement activities, the confiscation of lands and belongings, the continuation of its policy of collective punishment targeting Palestinian citizens all over the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the blockade imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the violation of holy sites and the desecration of Islamic and Christian shrines;

Expressing its strong condemnation of the provocative and aggressive Israeli measures and practices, including the oppression, killing and displacement policy triggered by Ariel Shron's provocative visit to the holy precincts of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, under the escort of thousands of Israeli troops and the subsequent bloody massacres, perpetrated within those holy precincts, which have spared neither the children, the women, nor the defenseless Palestinian citizens, all over the Palestinian territories;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the criminal killings and the destruction of the Palestinian economic infrastructure as well as for all the human and material damages and the devastation caused by the Israeli weaponry to public utilities and personal belongings;

Condemning the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Cairo on 21-22 October, 2000, on a mechanism of support to the Intifada of the Palestinian people, providing for the needs of the Martyrs' Families as well as for those of the injured and the disabled, preserving the identity of Al-Quds and enhancing Palestinian capacities for economic autonomy;

Commenting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and its heroic intifada for the recovery of its legitimate national rights and fully determined to support this intifada by all possible ways and means, and to use the resources of the Islamic Ummah to help the intifada achieve its objectives;

Calling upon Member States to strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support its just and legitimate struggle and make the necessary contacts with the international community to bring it to shoulder its responsibility and compel Israel to put an end to its method of collective punishment and its practices of confiscation of land and property, demolition of houses, bulldozing of farms and destruction of roads, and stop any action that puts life and the environment at risk in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Urging donor countries and financial institutions to provide their assistance in order to bolster up the resistance of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes, help build an autonomous Palestinian economy, and work for the consolidation of national Palestinian institutions;

Commending the efforts exerted by the Islamic Development Bank under the guidance of the Board of Governors of the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds to consolidate the mechanism of financial support to the Intifada, provide financial assistance to the families of the martyrs and wounded of the intifada, and finance equip and build health and education institutions and restore utilities;

1. **Calls** on member States to support the intifada of the Palestinian people through the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds.

2. **Exhorts** Member States to follow the example of Arab donor countries which have announced generous contributions to the assets of both funds and proceeded to transfer their contributions to the two accounts, opened for that purpose.

3. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank with arranging for urgent consultations with a view to mobilizing further resources to support the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds, from all those Member States that have not yet announced their contributions to both Funds.

4. **Commissions** the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Reaffirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and stability;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened and the armed conflict has continued;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, human rights violation, discrimination against women, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan; and stressing that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan people themselves;

Expressing concern over the steady rise in the cultivation, production and trafficking of illicit drugs in Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.1);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the ongoing hostilities between the Afghan parties and demands all parties to the conflict to stop fighting and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under OIC and UN auspices and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based multi-ethnic representative government.

2 **Welcomes** the initiative of Syed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, on Afghanistan, and **requests** the Afghan parties to show further interaction and the greatest of flexibility in the on-going negotiations within the framework of the initiative in order to reach the required solution that would satisfy all Afghans and save the country from further fighting which has been going on for two decades.

3. **Welcomes** the initiative of the State of Qatar, in its capacity as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, in coordination with the OIC Committee on Afghanistan, to facilitate contacts with all parties concerned to create the conditions conducive to dialogue and negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful resolution of the conflict and extending assistance to the Afghan people who are facing a serious humanitarian crisis.

4. **Emphasizes** cooperation and coordination between the OIC and UN to ensure the necessary atmosphere for achieving national concord among the Afghan parties and express its readiness, in cooperation with the UN to guarantee the results achieved by the Afghan in the context of the Islamic initiative.

5. **Strongly condemns** the breaking into the diplomatic premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran and murdering of Iranian diplomats and journalists in Mazar-e-Sharif, expressing sympathy with the families of the deceased and states that these acts constitutes flagrant violation of the international law and in this connection appreciates any efforts to ensure that the criminals are brought to justice.

6. **Reaffirms** that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and calls upon the Afghan parties to renounce and refrain from the use of force and resort anew to dialogue and understanding in order to achieve a solution acceptable to all parties.

7. **Also calls upon** Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.

8. **Emphasizes** the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement through immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of negotiations.

9. **Expresses its appreciation** and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

10. **Calls upon** the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

11. **Also calls upon** all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

12. **Reaffirms** the decisions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghan problem.

13. **Calls** for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

14. **Emphasizes** the need for continued coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.

15. **Expresses its appreciation** for the continuing efforts of the United Nations in cooperation with the OIC to draw the attention of the international community to the deteriorating economic and political conditions of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in this connection and encourages the continuing cooperation between the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

16. **Welcomes** all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the Islamic countries in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

17 **Requests** the Secretary General to take the necessary administrative measures to open an OIC Relief Office in Afghanistan to be devoted to facilitating the process of extending humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

18 **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank to prepare a report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, when stability is restored in preparation for re-establishing its infrastructure.

19. **Appeals** to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the exacerbated situation in Afghanistan because of the drought which hit the country by extending generous assistance.

20. **Emphasizes** the urgent need for the establishment of a fund for assisting the Afghan People under the auspices of the OIC with voluntary contributions.

21. **Calls** for effective measures by all Afghans, especially farmers, to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs and to desist from cultivating them and **appeals** to the international community to support crop substitution programmes.

22. **Urges** Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and **calls** for speedy and voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees to their country and their rehabilitation.

23. **Welcomes** the initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations to hold negotiations between Afghan parties and calls upon the two warring parties in Afghanistan to cooperate fully with the United Nations.

24. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.10/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling all the previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Welcoming the principles, objectives and goals of the Charter of Stability in the Balkans;

Noting the political changes following recent elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which hopefully will lead to improving the political situation and stability in the region;

Reaffirms the commitment of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as well as its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structure;

Declares their full support for the full and consistent implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as to the key intentions of the Stability Pact for South East Europe and expresses their political readiness to continue participating in the meetings of the Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Peace Agreement, including the Reconstruction Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned with the inconsistencies in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particularly relating to the building-up of the State institutions, State regulatory framework, return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin and capturing of indicted war criminals and to bring them to trial;

Expressing its support for the declaration adopted at the Peace Implementation Council Meeting held on 23 May 2000 in Brussels and conclusions of its previous meetings;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova (Document No. ICFM/28-20001/PIL/D.2).

1. **Urges** international community to speed up and profound the open processes of reconstruction, democratization and reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. **Expresses** their readiness to continue participating in the whole peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its development on the basis of the open process of liberalization and regularization of the economic system of the State;

3. **Reiterates** their spirit of solidarity and expresses readiness to continue assisting people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in rebuilding their multicultural society, including cultural and religious objects and preserving the Islamic identity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. **Emphasizes** the crucial role of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina in promoting peace, justice and reconciliation and **urges** the speed and effective capturing of the indicted war criminal, as well as full implementation of the UNGA Resolution relating to Srebrenica Massacre and call upon the UN Secretariat and other international organizations to determine responsibility for the occurrence of the massacre and taking the necessary measures in this regard;

5. **Expresses** its support to the High Representative in monitoring and implementing particularly the three key areas, namely economic reform, acceleration of the return of refugees and displaced persons and the consolidation of institutions especially at the state level.

6. **Stresses** that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, should be further supported politically and materially, having in mind its crucial role for achieving lasting peace for all;

7. **Emphasizes** also the importance of the economic recovery and the key role of economic revitalization in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and **invites** the economic operators and banks of the OIC countries to investigate the possibilities to take active role in these processes;

8. **Acknowledges** the significance of the continued contributions of the OIC members of the Peace Implementation council to the budget of the Office of the High Representative.

9. **Proceed** from the spirit of the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on the 10th of April 1996, and taking into account the changing situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina decides to adopt the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an annex to this resolution.

10. **Approves** the working programme attached to the present resolution.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution as well as the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex

WORKING PROGRAMME
ON
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 16 and 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000) and with reference to the programmes carried out thus far in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Decides:

1. **To continue** its contribution to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the peace process executive council and the Steering Committee within the framework of the Dayton Peace Accord, while following up the international community's measures to achieve stability in South-East Europe in general and in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular, and extending political support to ensure the return of the refugees and displaced people to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a comprehensive and well-coordinated manner, in view of the critical importance of such measures for the establishment of a lasting peace.

2. **To adopt** the new terms of reference of the Assistance mobilization Group which recommended by the Ninth Meeting of the Group, convened on 27 and 28 April 2001 (Doc. No. OIC/POL/AMG/9th/B&H-01/2) and to continue exploring every possible means to activate cooperation between the Islamic States and Bosnia and Herzegovina in all spheres and particularly in the economic, investment, trade relations and cultural exchange areas.

3. **Examining** possible forms of cooperation and assistance extension to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the OIC institutions organs and banks, particularly in the humanitarian, economic and cultural fields.

4. **To adopt** the Statute of the Trust Fund for the urgent return of the refugees and the displaced to Bosnia and Herzegovina, as recommended by the Ninth meeting of the Assistance Mobilization Group, which was convened in Sarajevo on 27 and 28 April 2001 (Doc. No. OIC/POL/AMG/9th/B&H-01/1), and to continue extending assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina at the international and bilateral levels, particularly in the following areas:

a- Humanitarian assistance related to the return of the refugees and the displaced to their homes.

b- Assistance that can be extended to the social categories that are unable to provide for themselves (detainees, martyrs, handicapped, war victims and retired people etc.).

c- Reconstruction and restoration of the religious and cultural historical monuments.

d- Mine-sweeping and rehabilitation of mine-victims.

e- Extension of legal assistance in issues relating to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and backing the activities of the international court for war-crimes in former Yugoslavia, and the work of the international court of justice regarding the legal complaint filed y Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the aggression, massacres, and the activities relating to the succession of former Yugoslavia.

f- To support the activities aimed at searching for the missing persons and identify those who were killed in war and buried in mass graves.

g- To Expedite the implementation of all the OIC programmes in the vital areas geared towards consolidating Bosnia and Herzegovina and furthering its stability.

5. To express its appreciation to the Member States and all the Islamic institutions which made donations for the Trust Fund to expedite the return of the refugees and the displaced to Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the first Donor-Conference held to this effect on 15 May 2001 in Doha, State of Qatar.

6. To establish an exhaustive inventory of the assistance extended by the Islamic States to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to assess all the projects proposed by Bosnia and Herzegovina and urge Islamic financial institutions, particularly to IDB and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to submit a detailed report on the outcome of the measures they have adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. To request the Secretary General to take the necessary measures, for the activation of the different forms of assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consolidation of cooperation between the Islamic States and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of OIC, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention of the Rights of the child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as, other instruments of international humanitarian law;

Upholding the role of U.N. in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security;

Mindful of all relevant U.N. Security Council Resolutions in this issue and in particular Resolution No.1244 (1999);

Referring to the Resolution on the situation in Kosovo adopted at Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 27-30 June 2000, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

Recalling the Resolution of the 55th Session of U.N. Human Rights Commission on the situation of Human Rights in Kosovo;

Expressing its deep concern at the spread and escalation of military operations in the Balkans and calling for a halt to these operations through a fair and constructive dialogue between the parties concerned;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Kosovo (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.2);

1. **Calls for** full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1244/99 as well as relevant U.N. Resolutions in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

2. **Calls upon** the United Nations to uphold the right of the Kosovars to self-determination and to ensure the preservation of their cultural heritage and Islamic identity.

3. **Reaffirms** that the safe, immediate and unconditional return of all Kosovar refugees to their homes is prerequisite to the settlement.

4. **Calls upon** the international community to bring to international justice the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and all other crimes against humanity in Kosovo.

5. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the United Nations for these provisional administration and the peace keeping forces and requests all parties in Kosovo as well as the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission and Kosovar forces to discharge the task entrusted to them.

6. **Expresses** its appreciation for the continuing work of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to enable the preparation of a clear road map concerning the future of Kosovo which would help to attract foreign investment and foreign economic participation in Kosovo.

7. **Urges** the international presence in Kosovo to continue taking all necessary security and confidence building measures, including the promotion of inter ethnic tolerance and cooperation, to reinforce the protection and security of the entire Kosovar people.

8. **Regrets** the outbreak of violence in some provinces and the current situation of division between different ethnic communities.

9. **Calls upon** the international community to make efforts to provide the necessary ground for all the national minorities in Kosovo to maintain their acquired rights and participate in the administrative structures on an equal basis and welcome the result of recent election.

10. **Appreciates** the humanitarian assistance already extended by OIC member states to Kosovo.

11. **Urges** the international community as well as the OIC Member States to continue contributing financially to the reconstruction of Kosovo.

12. **Inviting** Secretary General to hold a Scientific Seminar for deep study on the future of Balkan Region and the relationship with Muslim world in this region and the role of Muslim in stabilizing and development of this region.

13. **Expresses** its solidarity with the Kosovars and Bosniac national minority in Sanjak region.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the OIC Contact Group and the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.12/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth , Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the destruction of Somalia as a result of the civil war which caused immense sufferings to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Deeply concerned at the destructive actions carried out by the opponents of the "Arteh Agreement" trying to stir strife among the people of Somalia and later flee the country;

Commending the support extended by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar for covering the expenses of the conference on Somali National Reconciliation in Djibouti, as well as the assistance provided by the State of Qatar to the new Somali Government with a view to consolidating security and stability in Somalia as well as the assistance provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.;

Welcoming the fact that the issue has always been of concern to the leaders of the Islamic world as shown by the initiatives of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, former President of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mobarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and H.E. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan, more recently H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti in order to attain security and national reconciliation in Somalia;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Inter-governmental Development Authority and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the auspices of the Security Council;

Encouraging the efforts made by the States of the region within the framework of the Organization of African Unity;

Commending the great success of the Artah Conference in Djibuti which had been organized by the latter;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.3);

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. **Support** the results of the peace process for national reconciliation in Somalia which started in Djibouti in early May 2000 and ended in early September, and which succeeded in electing a provisional president of the Republic and a transitional Parliament. It commends the personal commitment of H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti to reach a solution to the Somali problem.

3. **Calls on** Member States to support the new Somali government which recently gained the confidence of the Somali Parliament in accordance with the Provisional National Charter drawn up by the Artah Conference in Djibouti and also calls on neighbouring States to ascertain from sheltering or helping Somali elements opposing the national reconciliation in Somalia.

4. **Makes an urgent** appeal to the leaders of all Somali factions to take part in the Djibouti peace process, accede to it, and accept its results, place the supreme interests of the Somali people in priority and agree to the implementation of the relevant resolutions contained in the decisions of this conference

5. **Express its appreciation** to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action. It calls on all states to extend emergency support to the Somali government in order to establish security and stability, pursue national reconciliation and build the basic structures of the central government and rural administration.

6. **Appeals** to the international community, in general, the OIC Member States in particular, and the regional humanitarian organisations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as the IDB and the ISF, to shoulder their humanitarian and solidarity obligations and extend financial assistance and in kind to the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Djibouti in order to help them overcome the economic and social impacts resulting from continuous flows of thousands of refugees, also to help improve the conditions of sheltering them, and provide the necessary capabilities for their safe return to their homeland.

7. **Calls upon** the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the economic infrastructures and the rehabilitation of the various stages of education.

8. **Also calls upon** all Somali leaders to remain committed to the results of the "Artah Conference" (Djibouti) in order to reach a peaceful solution to the Somali problem and start national reconstruction.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to take an active part in the consultations on Somalia in coordinating the action of the Organization with the other international organizations concerned, particularly the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity and to use his good offices to convince all Somali leaders to join the Djibouti Peace Process.

10. **Recommends** the Contact Group on Somalia to continue its mission and support the General Secretariat in its activities aimed at the effective investiture of the new Somali authorities.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.13/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of OIC;

Recalling the Communique' issued by the Office of the Chairman of the OIC and the findings reached by the OIC Ministerial Delegation to Moscow and Chechnya on 6 December 1999;

Recalling further the declaration of the Secretary General of the OIC concerning the visit of the Senior Officials to Moscow 16-19 January 2000;

Taking note of the Declaration issued by the delegation of Arab and Muslim countries during their meeting in Moscow in the spring of 2000 to attend the multilateral discussion on disarmament in the Middle-East;

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic crisis in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation and the loss of lives and properties;

Reaffirming its respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation and non-interference in its internal affairs;

Noting the heavy loss of lives particularly among the civilian population and the heavy damage and destruction of property as a result of the Russian offensive;

Expressing its concern over the acute plight of Chechen refugees now living in camps in Ingushetia and other places in the northern Caucasus, most of whom have little or no medical care or other assistance;

Recognizing that only a negotiated political solution can bring an enduring peace in the Chechnya;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Chechnya (Document No.ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.5);

1. **Calls on** the government of the Russian Federation to pursue negotiations with representatives of the Chechen people as soon as possible with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in Chechnya taking into account appropriate international instruments on Human Rights and the agreement signed in 1996. The political solution should cover a general cease fire, and appropriate measures to prevent the resumption of hostilities as well as the return of refugees and displaced persons.

2. **Expresses** its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation with a view to facilitating a peaceful solution.

3. **Urges** Member States, other members of the international community and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures to address the humanitarian needs of the Chechen people in particular the refugees and the displaced persons.

4. **Urges** Member States to provide economic and technical assistance for the reconstruction of Chechnya once a peaceful settlement has been reached.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/28-P
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UNGA, September 2000;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca and Islamabad in 1994, 1997 and 1998 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Deeply concerned over the tensions along the line of control in Kashmir which have now become potentially more dangerous following the nuclearisation of South Asia;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the rejection of Indian sponsored elections by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of these elections;

Welcoming the 2 December, 2000 statement by Pakistan announcing maximum restraint along the line of Control and inviting an APHC delegation to Pakistan to prepare the ground for the tripartite talks to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people;

Expressing serious concern at the delay by Indian Government in enabling the APHC delegation to visit Pakistan;

Further welcoming the 22 December 2000 statement by Pakistan on the partial withdrawal of its forces from the Line of Control;

Regretting that India has not responded positively to the APHC's proposal for tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan on the Line of Control despite repeated violations by the Indian army;

Taking note of the positive response by the President of Pakistan to the invitation extended to him by the Indian Prime Minister to visit India, wherein the President has called for sincere and candid discussions to resolve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the report of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.6);

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. **Condemns** the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

3. **Calls upon** Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

4. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.

5. **Calls upon** India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India. In this context, **call for** serious negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

7. **Affirms** that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

8. **Calls** upon India to enable the APHC delegation to visit Pakistan for consultations.

9. **Expresses its deep concern** at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

10. **Calls upon** India and Pakistan to re-deploy their forces to peace-time locations.

11. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

12. **Requests** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

14. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 2000 and the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 1998, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

16. **Requests** the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

17. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

18. **Commends** the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and mandates the Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to muster the support of the international community for safeguarding the fundamental rights of the Kashmiri people.

19. **Requests** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

20. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

21. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/28-P
ON
THE ESCALATION OF THE TENSIONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the OIC Charter as well as UN Charter;

Recalling the OIC Summit and ministerial Resolutions on the security and Solidarity of Islamic States which affirm that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;

Recalling also the relevant OIC declarations and resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights including the right of self-determination;

Expressing grave concern over the repeated violations of the Line of Control by India, including artillery and mortar shelling and attacks across the Line of Control resulting in loss of civilian life;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan in the face of Indian provocations;

Welcoming also the December 2000 announcement by Pakistan to observe maximum restraint along the Line of Control and urging India to reciprocate this initiative;

1. **Expresses** deep concern over the repeated violations of the Line of control by India, and its massive military build-up, and **urges** both sides to exercise restraint and resume dialogue to defuse the tension.

2. **Condemns** the loss of civilian life and property resulting from these violations.

3. **Reaffirms** its support for the Kashmiri peoples right of self-determination.

4. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to pay an urgent attention to the escalating situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to mediate for restraint and peace.

5. **Affirms** complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/28-P
ON
DEMANDING THE FINAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND RELEASE THE LIBYAN CITIZEN ABDUL BASET AL-MEGRAHI

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the item relating to the Lockerbie issue and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the subject;

Guided by the principles enshrined in the OIC Charter calling for solidarity among Member States;

Adhering to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter providing for refraining from the use, or threat of use of force in international relations and for the settlement of disputes through peaceful means;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic conferences and also the resolutions and final declarations adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Referring to the verdict passed by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 confirming its competence and acceptance to consider the case;

Expressing its appreciation for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiative aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748 (1992) and 883 (1993);

Expressing also its deep concern over the material and human losses inflicted on the Arab Libyan people and the neighboring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of the two aforementioned UN Security Council resolutions;

Expressing its appreciation for the Great Jamahiriya's encouragement of its two suspect citizens to appear before the Scottish court in Holland and **commending** the two citizens concerned for their positive response and compliance;

Recalling the positive development in the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Great Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom, which demonstrates that dialogue and understanding are the ideal approach to resolving problems;

Deploring the UN Security Council not issuing a decision to definitively lift sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya despite the UN Secretary-General's report stating its satisfaction of all obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions;

Having cognizance of the Scottish court's verdict passed in this case and of the views of the international law experts on the verdict, including Scottish expert Robert Black, who drew up the modalities for the court case;

1. **Reaffirms** the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya, and **supports** its just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis.

2. **Welcomes** the efforts and good offices of sisterly and friendly states to reach a settlement of the issue and **highly appreciates** the results achieved thanks to the efforts exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa in this connection.

3. **Regrets** the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens and expresses its conviction that the innocence of one means the innocence of the other since the assumptions underlying their accusation are the same.

4. **Draws** the attention of international public opinion to the political motives underlying the verdict against the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi, which has been found by legal experts to suffer from many flaws.

5. **Demands** the immediate release of the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi, who has been convicted because of political motives which bear no relations whatsoever to the law and to consider him, if his detention continues, as a hostage in accordance with all relevant laws and conventions.

6. **Renews** its categorical rejection of the approach aiming at obstructing the lifting of sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya in disregard of Paragraph 16 of Resolution No. 883 of 1993 and the contents of the UN Secretary-General's report to the UN Security Council in this connection, and in contravention of the law, the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN Security Council, the agreement reached by the parties to the dispute and the guarantees contained therein.

7. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to lift sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya immediately and definitively on the grounds that the latter has honored its obligations under the UN Security Council resolutions in this connection, including resolution No. 1192 of 1998 and **requests** the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts with the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to take the necessary measures to secure that conclusion and also to continue his contacts with the various regional groups with a view to exerting pressure to that end.

8. **Calls for** the Islamic States to collectively end the sanctions and **considers** them under no compulsion to observe them in line with the text of Operative Paragraph No. 4 of this resolution.

9. **Supports** the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the damages inflicted on it as a result of the sanctions imposed against it.

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/28-P
ON
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having noted with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Lome Peace Accord of 7th July, 1999 brokered by ECOWAS under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Togo, the then Chairman of ECOWAS;

Noting the efforts of ECOWAS, the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations to bring peace to Sierra Leone and the sub-region especially the cease-fire agreement signed in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria on 30 April 2001;

Aware also that a large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, were forced to flee to neighbouring countries or elsewhere as refugees, thus imposing a heavy burden particularly on the Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Liberia;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the situation in Sierra Leone (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.8).

1. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the OAU and other International Organizations, etc. and to the Government of the Republic of Togo for the conclusion of the peace agreement and recalls the positive action undertaken by the countries which have contributed forces to the ECOMOG Peacekeeping force namely, Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Gambia. **Also expresses** its deep appreciation for the decisions by the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan to contribute a large contingent of troops to UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone.

2. **Applauds** the decision of the United Nations to establish a peace-keeping force in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL).

3. **Appreciates** the urgent deployment of UNAMSIL forces in areas under the control of RUF and the current disarmament of combatants in the north and other areas in Sierra Leone.

4. **Appeals** to all Member States and other humanitarian/financial organizations to extend urgent material assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and to enable it to undertake the economic and social rehabilitation of the country and to facilitate the return to their home of refugees living in neighbouring countries.

5. **Requests** all Member States to contribute to the restoration of confidence between the Government and the Lome signing parties and requests the Secretary General to send an Assessment Mission to Sierra Leone to determine the contribution that the OIC can bring to the process and in particular to support the implementation of the agreement by actively participating in the democratic election scheduled to take place in 2001 in Sierra Leone.

6. **Urges** the OIC Member States to pledge their generous assistance to Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the mayhem and destruction caused by the civil war and call for the creation of a special fund for the development of Sierra Leone.

7. **Further urges** Member States to extend appropriate assistance to neighbouring states to mitigate the impact of the influx of the hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees pending their return home.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/28-P
ON
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having taken cognizance of the difficult economic situation of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros, constituting one of the main causes of the current crisis;

Having considered the political situation in the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros the current positive developments, particularly the peace process and national reconciliation, in the light of the determination of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and the national sovereignty of all Member States;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.9);

1. **Reiterates** its full commitment to national unity, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros.

2. **Notes with satisfaction** the Framework Comprehensive National Unity and Reconciliation Agreement signed on 17 February 2001 and **calls on** all Comorian parties to honour that Agreement and shoulder their historical responsibility to preserve Comorian unity and cooperate with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the political crisis in the Comoros.

3. **Calls on** the international community to support the people and government of Comoros in the initiatives and mediation efforts undertaken by the government to reach peaceful settlement of the crisis as soon as possible.

4. **Welcomes** the national reconciliation efforts made by the Comorian government to achieve the unity and comprehensive reconciliation through direct negotiation with the Anjuani partner.

5. **Calls on** the international community to lift the sanctions imposed on Anjuan in view of the positive developments in Comoros after the signing of the Framework Comprehensive National Unity and Reconciliation Agreement.

6. **Calls on** Member States, Ministerial Councils, and Islamic and Arab specialized organizations, and concerned Arab bodies to expedite material and economic assistance to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to help it overcome its acute economic crisis and erase the effects of the separation and enable it to rehabilitate the institutions of the States, reopen schools and hospitals, and achieve a balanced development among its different islands.

7. **Calls on** Arab funds and banks to consider the possibility of cancelling or rescheduling the debts of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as a contribution in the reconstruction of Comorian economy.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter in coordination with the government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and speedily send a delegation from the General Secretariat to take stock of the situation in the Republic of the Comoros to enable the Secretary General to take appropriate steps.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Taking into consideration the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for the strengthening of Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of the developments which have intervened in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and anxious to preserve the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic Solidarity;

Having considered the report submitted as (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.10). on the necessity of implementing the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

1- **With a view** to consolidating security, peace and stability, calls on Iraq to complete the implementation of the commitments made in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and calls on Iraq and the Security Council to enter into a comprehensive dialogue to ensure the implementation of such commitments in a just, comprehensive and sound manner, as well as the lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq.

2- **In compliance** with the obligations stipulated in the international and humanitarian law and in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, calls for an early solution to the problem of prisoners and missing persons from Kuwait and other countries, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross

3- **Calls for cooperation** in the matter presented by Iraq on the Iraqi missing persons under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Crescent.

4- **With a view to promoting** neighbourly relations, urges respect for the security and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait and calls on Iraq to take effective steps to demonstrate its peaceful orientations towards the State of Kuwait. It also urges respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and security of Iraq and calls for a halt to the illegitimate acts to which Iraq has been subjected outside the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5- **The Conference entrusts** the Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference with contributing his good offices in consultation with Iraq and Kuwait so as to provide a groundwork conducive to the settlement of the outstanding disputes between them in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/28-P
ON
THE SUPPORT FOR SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS NATURAL RESOURCES,IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 32/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 34/26-P adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to active national unity, peace, development and to safeguard its natural resources, identity, and cultural heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from various hostile foreign circles undermining its stability, jeopardizing its unity and cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion mobilization campaign launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan through the establishment of so-called security zones under the guise of humanitarian action;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.11).

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan to face hostile designs and defend its unity, territorial security and stability.

2. **Commends** the continuous efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the various Sudanese parties aimed at achieving peace and national concord.

3. **Expresses** its deepest appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to achieve national concord in the Sudan through the Egyptian-Libyan initiative.

4. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to support the Sudanese efforts to safeguard its unity, integrity, national security and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the OIC Charter.

5. **Requests the** Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/28-P
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.21/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.12).

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.
3. **Strongly condemns** looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.

6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. **Calls for** a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. **Urges** both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summit of 2-3 December 1996, OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting of 18-19 December 1997 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

11. **Expresses its full** support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population.

12. **Considers** the proposal made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group and expresses its understanding that this approach is to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the OIC's principled and firm position vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the current Chairman of the European Organization for Security and Cooperation.

14. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

15. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

16. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.

17. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

18. **Considers,** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

19. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/28-P
ON
US ATTACK ON AL-SHIFA PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT IN KHARTOUM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for solidarity among Islamic States;

Recalling the principles of the UN Charter which stipulate the commitment on the part of Member States to desist from the use, or threat of use of force, and to settle their disputes through peaceful means;

Also recalling its previous resolutions to assist the Republic of Sudan to counter dangers that threaten its security and national unity;

Welcoming resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States, the Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned States as well as the continuous efforts of the Arab and Islamic Group at the United Nations, which roundly condemned the missile attack launched by the USA against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998, and supported Sudan's request to set up an international committee of enquiry;

Reiterating its total rejection of the use of force and all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.13).

1. **Expresses** its full support and assistance to the request of the Republic of Sudan to constitute an international committee of inquiry, under the supervision of the UN Security Council in order to investigate into the allegations of the USA that Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant produced toxic chemical gasses.

2. **Requests** again the USA Government to positively respond to the request of the Sudan to set up a committee of inquiry.

3. **Reiterates** its total solidarity with the Sudan to counter hostile designs which target its security and national unity.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to conduct necessary contacts with the Security Council and the USA Government, or any other organization, in order to implement this resolution, and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/28-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Recalling that in more than 35 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution;

Calling on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each others' equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting settlement on a mutually agreed basis;

Supporting in this regard the opening statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, at the start of the fourth round of the proximity talks;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming the agreement reached between the two parties in Cyprus to start proximity talks to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement;

Welcoming in this context the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side for a political and viable settlement by presenting a comprehensive proposal on 31 August 1998;

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of EU membership of the Greek Cypriot side have continued to hamper progress towards a negotiated settlement;

Considering that building of mutual confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is essential to make progress towards a just and lasting settlement;

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the UN sponsored package of military confidence building measures presented by the UN Secretary General;

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal;

Considering that the massive arms purchase and the establishment of a military air base in Paphos as well as the continuing construction of a naval base in Zygi by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its Resolution No. 16/8-P(IS) adopted at the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.14);

1. **Reaffirms** the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and with a view to helping them to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

3. **Decides** to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.

5. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO24/28-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular resolution No.36/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that such a solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and tradition;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Emphasizing that the OIC can mobilize more funds to assist the refugees in the Muslim countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.15),

1. **Expresses its appreciation** to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions of the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

2. **Expresses also** its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees of their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large numbers of displaced persons.

3. **Reaffirms its deep concern** over the far-reaching effects of the existence of millions of refugees in Islamic States and particularly over those effects related to the concerned countries' security, stability and infrastructures, which adversely affects their economic and social development.

4. **Calls on** Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit.

5. **Takes note** of the report of the First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the issue of refugees in the Islamic world, and **calls** on the Group to continue its work in this respect.

6. **Urges** Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees living in their territories.

7. **Calls on** Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the sufferings of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8. **Urges** non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities and minorities, so that they are not forced to escape or driven out as refugees as a result of religious, ethnic or racial oppressions.

9. **Condemns** all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries hosting them.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to closely liase with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/28-P
ON
THE IMPACT OF ADVANCES IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the ICFM Resolution No.52/27-P, which calls for the preservation of the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States;

Welcoming the benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting the development of knowledge in the various fields as well as transparency and accountability in governance;

Recognizing that the potential threat to the sovereignty of Islamic States and the non-Western world in cyberspace;

Deeply concerned with the relative decline of national sovereignty caused by the ICT revolution which undermines the capacity of States to manage their own domestic affairs;

Noting with concern that the identity, values, culture, national unity, security and image of the Islamic States are in danger of distortion due to the ease and speed that information can travel through the electronic media;

Also noting with concern that public opinion can be negatively influenced through ICT in an effort to undermine a government and national credibility through computer networks involving exaggerated reports, lies, dis-information and manipulation of information;

Recognizing that while the free-flow of information and data on the internet has brought many benefits to governments, businesses and societies, this has also brought with it adverse consequences to the interests of nations and their peoples in the political, security, economic and cultural fields;

Mindful of the cultural challenges caused by the onset of a global mass culture which is predominantly Western in character, bringing in its wake values and priorities which are often times at odds with the values and priorities of the Islamic world;

1. **Recognizes** the importance of re-affirming, safeguarding and promoting sovereignty and identity of Islamic States by embarking on a comprehensive development program to educate and equip the entire strata of the Muslim society with the latest ICT.

2. **Agrees** on the need to foster and promote the use of ICT to reflect the social, cultural, economic and political requirements of the Islamic world.

3. **Agrees** on the need to ensure that the advances of ICT would not negatively impact on the sovereignty of States,

4. **Urges** the technologically advanced countries of the Islamic world, particularly those who have attained excellence in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), to facilitate exchange of views and transfer of technology to other OIC member states disadvantaged in this field.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to enhance exchange and cooperation between Member States in the ICT field, as well as to initiate conference and researches on this issue, to promote the development of knowledge and to overcome the subsequent danger which threat the culture, values, security and national unity of OIC Members.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/28-P
ON
UN REFORM INCLUDING THE EXPANSION AND REFORM OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling OIC resolution No. 26/46-P which call to maintain security and integrity of Islamic States;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter;

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratisation of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997, 1 October 1998, and 1 October 1999;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

Taking note the Report of Secretary General No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.17);

1. **Calls for** a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects in order to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.

2. **Affirms** that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.

3. **Welcomes** UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, would require the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.

4. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.

5. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.

6. **Stresses** that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;

7. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the bases of the aforementioned declarations and communiques.

8. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to regularly exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council membership.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/28-P
ON
THE ISLAMIC WORLD AND CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Referring to the principle, and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to the relevant resolutions issued by the Islamic Conferences which underline the Islamic Ummah's united solidarity stand in the face of challenges;

Recalling the OIC resolutions which call for the preservation of the Islamic States security and territorial integrity and the safeguarding of their values and intellectual and cultural heritage against external threats, particularly Res. 24/27-P, 40/27-P and 4/27-P;

Noting the expanding phenomenon of globalisation in all spheres of life and particularly the liberalization of trade, the overwhelming flow of information, and the development of communications means and technologies which have shrunk distances and transformed the world into a small universal village;

Being deeply concerned about the Islamic world's considerable backwardness in the field of communications science, information technologies, trade exchange and economic development resulting in an imbalanced relation between the Islamic world and the technology – endowed societies and in the Muslim peoples' interests in the cultural, political, economic and security-related areas being under threat;

Realizing that while communications science development has led to the expansion of information and the dissemination of ideas cultures and knowledge, and to the exchange of trade and economic benefits, yet the laws regulating globalization are still set by the power-wielding parties without consulting anyone, and devised to serve their own interests and objectives;

Reiterating that bridging the gap in international relations occasioned by the adverse effects of globalization, is not a mere moral commitment but also a vital objective and an imperative target whose achievement calls for the establishment of an international partnership and for the advocated of social justice to be coupled with a similar advocation for the achievement of equity in the sharing of the benefits of progress, globalization, communications technological revolution and trade liberalization among all the members of the international community, so that globalization may acquire a human dimension and promote balance between the northern and southern societies;

Noting with concern the dangers threatening the Islamic States sovereignty on account of the gradual obliteration of inter-state borders and the undermining of their authority in managing their internal affairs, along with the cultural hegemony of a western character which more often than not, clash with the values and traditions of the Islamic world;

1. **Urges** all Member States to develop their communications technology and boost the use of the media technologies in all spheres so as to protect their culture and their social and intellectual legacy and move it from a local to an international status, and to reduce the gap between themselves and the technology endowed states.

2. **Endorses** the promotion of cooperation and trade exchange among the Member States and the enhancement of efforts for comprehensive development, with a view to developing a strong and cohesive Islamic entity in the face of the international imbalance and fierce trade competition led by multinational corporations.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General in coordination with member states to prepare in-depth studies and organize specialized symposia on the matter to provide more information on the subject and to define the practical ways and means that would enable the Member States to face up to the challenges of globalization in such a way as to serve the interests of the Islamic Ummah.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.28/28-P
ON
THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Recalling also the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Stressing the right of Member States, individually and severally to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity between the Islamic countries as well as their cooperation in all fields;

Reaffirming also the right of member States to preserve their national security, political independence and territorial integrity and unity in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the recommendations and proposals of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression and alien occupation, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.19);

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. **Reaffirms further** the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral or sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;

3. **Recognizes** that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

5. **Reaffirms** the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

6. **Expresses** the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

7. **Rejects** categorically the so-called right for humanitarian intervention whatever its origin, as it is against the provisions of the UN Charter as well as international law.

8. **Reaffirms** the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

9. **Appreciates** the intensive work achieved by the Expert Group entrusted to reflect on the security and solidarity of Member States **requests** the Group to continue to follow up developments relating to the question of security and solidarity of Member States and **calls on** the member States to effectively participate in the work of the Group at the highest level.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/28-P
ON
THE US DECISION TO IMPOSE UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SUDAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 22/51 of 27 November, 1996 calling on the international community to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to the drastic economic decisions and in which the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the coercive economic laws which have lately been enacted and which extend beyond the regional boundaries, thus contravening the principles of international legality and the objectives of the United Nations which assert the inalienable right for each country to economic and social developments as well as its right to choose the political, economic and social system which it deems more appropriate for the well-being of its people according to its plans and policy;

Recalling also General Assembly Resolution 17/51 on the necessity of putting an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on Cuba, in which the General Assembly expressed its concern over the fact that UN Member States continue to take and implement decisions aiming at reinforcing and extending the economic embargo;

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the OIC Charter calling for the strengthening of solidarity between the Member States such as expressed by Resolution No. 15/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/26-P of the 26th ICFM pertaining to the US decision to impose unilateral economic sanctions against the Sudan;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the issue (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.20);

1. **Affirms** that unilateral measures and attempts to impose extra-territorial laws against OIC member States contradict the principles of international law and the UN Charter which warn against intervention in the internal affairs of States and stipulate the settlement of disputes by dialogue and peaceful means, and also contradict the basic principles enshrined in the agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

2- **Requests** the United States of America to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan, in view of its harmful effects on that country and the losses incurred at economic and social levels.

3. **Commends** the initiative of the Secretary General to set up the Committee which the Eighth Session of Islamic Summit Conference decided to create from the Member States and his interest to convene a meeting of the Committee to the issue of unilateral economic sanctions in order to elaborate means to countering them and alleviate their impact. Urges the Committee to reconvene periodically.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/28-P
ON
PHENOMENA OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IN GENERAL

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charters of OIC, UN and NAM which provide for the right of States to security, stability and national sovereignty;

Recalling the relevant UN Resolutions and OIC Resolutions, the most recent of which was Res. No.37/27-P and the resolutions contained in the Final Communique of 12th NAM Summit which call upon the international community to take effective and urgent steps to end unilateral economic sanctions;

Affirming that unilateral economic sanctions are unjust, oppressive and illegal, and cause negative impacts, innumerable serious consequences and increase the suffering of States and peoples;

Noting also that the economic difficulties encountered by millions of peoples in different OIC Member States affected by these sanctions are constantly increasing;

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General in this regard (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.21);

1. **Affirms** that the unilateral measures and attempts to impose domestic laws which target OIC member States are contrary to the principles of International Law and the UN Charter, which warns against interference with the internal affairs of States and provides for the settlement of disputes through negotiations and peaceful means, as well as contradict the basic principles provided for in the World Trade Organisation Agreement.

2. **Urges** the States which are imposing unilateral economic and extra territorial sanctions, to refrain from such practices and to repeal existing measures which are inconsistent with the objectives and principles of the UN, OIC and NAM, and WTO agreements.

3. **Expresses** its deep concerns over the escalation of the phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions and the spread of enacting domestic laws and legislations aimed at applying them extra-territorially under the so-called humanitarian intervention and other pretexts and excuses.

4. **Urges** member States to extend support to those member States which are facing unilateral economic sanctions and **expresses** solidarity with them.

5. **Entrusts** the Permanent Representatives of the OIC Member States in New York with the periodic follow up and review of the issue of unilateral economic sanctions and reporting thereon to the OIC General Secretariat.

6. **Is of the view** that the OIC General Secretariat should undertake compilation of information and statistics concerning the serious and damaging impact caused by unilateral economic sanctions through all available sources of information, especially through the Internet.

7. **Requests** the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on following up this issue to continue its activity, **requests** the General Secretariat to take the necessary steps to convene the next meeting of this Experts Group, and **calls upon** the Member States to effectively and regularly participate in the meetings of the Group at the highest possible level.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/28-P
ON
THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE DEBT BURDEN IN AFRICA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the OIC on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the important provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development problem is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic problems faced by the continent of Africa;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Noting that both the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 as well as the United Nations New Agenda for the 90's did not yield the required results;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round which has led to the creation of the WTO and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Having examined the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the worrying economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by international economic bodies;

Taking Note of the Report of the OIC Secretary General on the critical economic situation in Africa (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.22);

1. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

2. **Expresses appreciation** to the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

3. **Expresses appreciation** also to the joint initiatives of the G-7 and the Briton Woods institutions taken in favour of the heavily-indebted countries as well as the resolution adopted by some members of the international community, in particular some Islamic States, during the European-African Summit, held recently in Cairo, providing for the alleviation or cancelling debts of African States.

4. **Commends** the decision taken by the Kingdom of Morocco to cancel its debts on a number of African States and **invites** OIC Member States to take similar initiatives.

5. **Immediately calls upon** the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies including the WTO, IDB to continue making a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development through an increase in concessional financial flows to the public and private sector in Africa.

6. **Further invites** all parties in the development of Africa including the WTO to take measures aimed at raising Africa's export earnings and the reduction in the negative impact of fluctuation in the earnings of African economies.

7. **Notes with concern** the obligations that debt and debt servicing continue to impose on developing countries especially those in Africa and **urges** the international community in general and the Islamic Ummah in particular to adopt appropriate measures to achieve global and durable solution on the debt problem through total debt cancellation.

8. **Calls on** Member States to increase their assistance to African countries to implement their structural economic programme as well as poverty alleviation.

9. **Welcomes** the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome held from 11 to 17 November 1996 and calls for the implementation of its resolutions and the Programme of Action.

10. **Invites** the international community to strengthen its support for African States' efforts to diversify their economies and broaden their production base especially in the area of export products.

11. **Invites** the international community and the Islamic world to support the efforts of African countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.32/28-P
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Noting with deep concern that drought and famine have been prevailing for the past few years in the Sahel thereby hampering the development efforts exerted by the brave peoples in the Sahel;

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process;

Having taken cognizance of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular resolution No. 29/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel;

Noting with appreciation the initiatives taken by H.E. Yahya Jammeh, President of the Republic of the Gambia and CILSS current Chairman and by Their Excellencies Dr. Azeddine Laraki, OIC Secretary General and Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali, IDB President with a view to implementing OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme as quickly as possible;

Having also taken cognizance of the report of the Committee of Experts in charge of examining the OIC/IDB/CILSS cooperation programme for the Sahel;

Being aware that the lives of millions of persons and of cattle as well as the environment are daily jeopardized;

Reiterating the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.23);

1. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the completion of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on June 30, 1999 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdul Aziz Dahul, Minister of the State of Kuwait, representing Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Committee.

3. **Expresses satisfaction** with the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People of Sahel for its propitious initiatives in favour of African countries suffering from drought and desertification.

4. **Reaffirms** the necessity to devote greater attention to the implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

5. **Commends** the achievements of the programme of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing the countries of the African Sahel with water during its first and second stages for a total amount of 130 million US dollars, which has benefited more than ten (10) countries **and commends also** the fact that the Kingdom has recently started implementing the programme's third stage amounting to 50 million US Dollars. This third stage will be realized in a similar way as the previous ones.

6. **Expresses its gratitude** to the State of Kuwait which has already announced a contribution of 30 Millions Dollars for the Special Programme for the Sahel. **Express also its gratitude** to the government and people of Indonesia for their readiness to generously contribute towards the implementation of this special programme for the people of the Sahel. **Expresses it appreciation** to the IDB for having announced a contribution of twenty (20) million US dollars in favour of the Special OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme.

7. **Appeals urgently** to Member States who can afford to, to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations an integral part of the Islamic Ummah, so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, in order to alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

8. **Approves** the setting up of a high level follow-up committee responsible for speeding up the implementation of the programme.

9. **Requests** Member States and institutions concerned to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level follow-up committee which met at the IDB Headquarters in Jeddah on March 15, 1999.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 33/28-P
ON
THE CREATION OF A WORLD FUND FOR SOLIDARITY AND POVERTY COMBATING

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolution No.33/9-P(IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference which called on Member States to endorse the appeal launched by H.E. Zine Al-Abidine Bin Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, who called on the heads of State and leaders of international organizations to set up a World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Combating, and on Member States to support this call at the various regional and international forums;

Referring to the resolution adopted by 55th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Tunisia to create a World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Combating and called on the United Nations Secretary General to conduct the necessary consultations with the UN Member States and other parties to establish this fund while taking into consideration the voluntary character of contributions and submit a report thereon to the 56th Session.

Expressing appreciation for the letter addressed by the OIC General Secretariat to the UN Secretary General informing him of the support of the OIC Member States for this initiation and its determination to speed up, as much as possible, the creation of this fund as an effective mechanism to fight world poverty within the framework of pursuing the objectives of the Declaration of the Millennium Summit, held in New York on September 7, 2000.

1. **Calls on** the Member States to deploy their efforts with the UN Secretary General to accelerate, as much as possible, the creation of the World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty Combating as a mechanism to fight poverty within the framework of pursuing the objectives laid down by the UN Millennium Summit to reduce the poverty rate to 50% by the year 2015.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/28-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001).

Recalling the goals and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) aiming, in particular, at fostering Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific areas as well as in all vital fields;

Taking into consideration all the peace agreements signed by the Government of Niger and the Organization of Armed Resistance in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in 1994; in Niamey (1996) and in Algiers (1997);

Conscious that the socio-economic integration of refugees and disbanded servicemen on a lasting basis is a prerequisite for the for peace and stability to prevail in the northern pastoral area and the sub-Saharan region;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's Report (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.25).

1. **Welcomes** the efforts of Algeria, Burkina Faso and France for their mediation and important contribution to achieving the peace accord.

2. **Commends** the Government of Niger for organizing the ceremony of the "Torch of Peace" and for its efforts to rehabilitate areas affected by the former rebellion movement.

3. **Requests** Member States, the General Secretariat, and Islamic institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to consolidate its national unity and achieve its development objectives in the context of implementing the above-mentioned agreements.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General, in collaboration with the IDB to devise a special programme in favour of Niger with a view to help the country cope with the aftermath of the rebellion in the North area of the country.

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/28-P
ON
THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF MALI

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for the restoration of peace and the development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling, all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular No. 35/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit, requesting Member States and financial institutions of the Organization to contribute more in the financing the Program of Projects aimed at strengthening peace in the Northern regions of Mali;

Convinced as well that the consolidation of peace, the return of the people driven out of their homes, their reinsertion and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern areas of Mali (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.26).

1. **Requests** Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency program and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their reinsertion and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

2. **Recommends** to Member States and Islamic financial institutions to most actively support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy and of the emergency program in the areas of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctoo.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General, in collaboration with the IDB to devise a special programme in favour of Mali with a view to help the country cope with the aftermath of the rebellion in the North area of the country.

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/28-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH REPUBLIC OF GUINEA TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES OF INSTABILITY IN THE WEST AFRICA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea in the context of the restoration of peace and stability in the state of the sub-region torn by civil war, particularly Liberia and Guinea Bissau.

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees, which has been going for over a decade, into the Republic of Guinea, the continuation of the crisis in Sierra Leone and the slow pace of the repatriation of refugees from Liberia and Guinea Bissau.

Appraising the adverse effects of this regrettable situation on the efforts exerted by the Republic of Guinea in the fields of development, environment and struggle against poverty.

Inspired by the Declaration, adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government of 30 June 1993 on establishing a mechanism to prevent manage and resolve conflicts in Africa.

Recalling the resolutions and recommendation adopted by the OAU Conference, on refugees and displaced persons in Africa, held in December 1998 (in Khartoum).

1. **Pays tribute to** the Republic of Guinea for the efforts exerted in the context of the reception, assistance and voluntary return of these refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin.
2. **Exhorts** Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Republic of Guinea to help it overcome the problems entailed by the long stay of these refugees on its territory.
3. **Invites** the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to allocate additional resource with a view to alleviating the suffering of these refugees.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to send a mission on the spot in order to appraise the situation and participate actively, together with other international organizations; in the special consultation known as "Solidarity with Guinea" and organized by the Government in order to sensitise international community to the situation engendered by the presence of these refugees and the threat this situation poses both to peace and stability in region.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a report about it to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/28-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE D'AMATO LAW

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Faithful to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice;

In line with the general international trend towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions;

Reiterating that the passing of national and unilateral laws and legislations to have them imposed on territories of other sovereign states and attempts to impose unilateral measures on such states, based on the former, are the domestic laws on the territories of other countries constitute a blatant violation of the provisions of International Law and run counter to those of international covenants, foremost among which are the U.N. Charter and that of the OIC;

Reaffirming the UN General Assembly resolutions on unilateral economic sanctions, and calling upon all States to observe such resolution;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.28).

1 **Reiterates** the principles of the OIC and the UN Charters which stipulate the commitment by all States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other States and to settle their differences by peaceful means.

2 **Strongly** rejects any arbitrary and unilateral measures whether political or judicial, applied by one country against another.

3. **Urges** all States to consider the so-called D'Amato law, which runs counter to International Law and norms, as null and vcid.

4. **Emphasizes** its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while sympathizing with their positions against such acts.

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/28-P
ON
THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE REPARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny and solidarity of Islamic States as well as the principles and objectives of the OIC;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and affirming the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate redress for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling as well the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987, submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the said damage;

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Movement Summit Conferences;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.29).

1. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the OIC and all international organizations, condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. **Expresses** solidarity with the Jamahiriya and supports its right to appropriate compensation and damage for the losses incurred as a result of the said aggression (in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of November 20, 1986).

3. **Calls upon** the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to resolve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. **Condemns** the United States of America's economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and norms.

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/28-P
ON
THE QUESTION OF REPARATIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR COLONIZATION AND THE AFTER-EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and those adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (ICFMSs) on the issue of redress for the damages resulting from the effects of colonialism and wars, particularly land mines and the after-effects of war;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the sequels of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of the two world wars;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the after-effects of wars should fall upon the countries that had caused them;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary-General on this matter (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.30).

1. **Condemns** anew colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression violating all international covenants and the principles of International Law.

2. **Reaffirms** the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain quick and fair compensation for the human, moral and material losses they sustained as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

3. **Affirms** the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reparations for all the human and material losses it incurred as a result of the period of invasion, colonization of and settlement in the Libyan territories.

4. **Requests** the Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a view to urging the States involved in the Second World War to expeditiously extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps for the immediate removal of mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in those areas.

5. **Affirms** the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents, and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves in the international fora só as to achieve this aim and in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).

6. **Commends** the approval of the Great Libyan People's Arab Socialist Jamahiriya to host a symposium on the sequels of colonialism and **requests** the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in completing the practical arrangements, preparing the documents, extending invitations to the participants and fixing the date of the said Symposium. It also **demands of** all participating Member States to ensure high-level representation in the seminar's activities to guarantee is success and help achieve the expected results.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/28-P
ON
THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001).

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned to the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of Israel's aggressive nature and continued expansionist policies against the peoples of the region, and its possession of nuclear facilities which are not subject to the IAEA guarantee system and advanced capabilities in the field of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery system;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 21/8-P (IS) issued by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 23/26-P adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as all resolutions and recommendations adopted in this respect by other international and regional organisations, especially the Non-Aligned Movement;

Reaffirming that Israel does not belong to the Middle East and South Asia (MESA) Groups of the CTBT and the IAEA;

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Noting the proposal of Pakistan regarding the holding of multilateral talks on issues relating to peace and security in South Asia;

Reaffirming the paragraph pertaining to the issue of disarmament and international security contained in the final document of the NAM Summit held in Durban, South Africa in 1998 as well as the resolution of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Cartagena, Colombia on 8-9 April 2000;

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.31);

1. **Calls** for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapon.

2. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to conduct negotiations as early as possible according to the plan of action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues and especially the nuclear disarmament.

3. **Deems** it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. **Affirms** the inalienable right of States to develop peaceful nuclear programs for their economic and social development and to have access to the necessary technology for those programs in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. **Invites** all States to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and **requests** the nuclear weapons states to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the decision, declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995, especially the resolution adopted by that Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East as well as paras 1-9 of the Final Communique adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May 2000, in New York.

6. **Calls** upon the UN Security Council, in the framework of the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, to implement para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 adopted on 14 April 1991 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions to speed up the establishment of this Zone through the elimination of the Israeli nuclear weapons, potential which endanger the peace in the Middle East.

7. **Expresses** its concern over the recent agreement for nuclear sharing between the United States and Israel and other form of cooperation which could assist the latter to pursue its clandestine nuclear programmes and threating peace and security in the Middle East and other regions.

8. **Welcomes** the commitment by nuclear weapon states to totally eliminate their nuclear weapons arsenal provided it is done by a binding time frame.

9. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.

10. **Welcomes** the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and **calls for** an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, **it notes with appreciation** the efforts undertaken by the League of Arab States concerning the establishment a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

11. **Welcomes** the Convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996 and the establishment of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) that was signed on 15 December 1995.

12. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early **agreement** on concluding an international legally binding convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and **calls upon** the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 41./28-P
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons and urges all states, particularly nuclear weapon ones to demand Israel to close down its nuclear reactors, especially the Daymona Nuclear Reactor and the mounting and highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East;

Expressing deep concern on the report of the UN Secretariat at the Review Conference of NPT on implementing the decision of the 1995 Review Conference of NPT in the Middle East that all States of the region have joined the NPT except Israel;

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Conference of the States parties to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty on the review and extension of the treaty as well as the final document of 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Summit of the OIC Conference and resolution 24/26-P issued by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Warning at the serious consequences arising from the fact that all countries of the Middle East have become parties to the Non-proliferation treaty except Israel that has not joined the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so, and has continued its clandestine nuclear programmes;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions 51/41, 51/42 and 51/53 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996;

Welcoming the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan aimed at achieving nuclear and missile restraint in South Asia;

Convinced that a global ban on the proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the final document of the Twelfth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in Durban, Republic of South Africa, in September 1998 as well as the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cartagena, Colombia, 8-9 April 2000;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D. 31)

1. **Urges** all States, especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and **calls on** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Extension and Review of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Meeting held in New York in April and May 1995 as well as paras 1-9 of the resolution adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May, 2000.

2. **Reaffirms** the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis and **urges** all States, particularly nuclear weapon states to demand Israel to close down its nuclear reactor especially the Daymona Nuclear Reactor and with the increasing mounts and highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage out of it, which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East.

3. **Condemns** Israel for not implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Conference and **calls** on the United Nations, the permanent members of the Security Council and the international community to take the necessary measures to avert the Israeli nuclear threat endangering the peoples of the region, which constitutes a serious violation of the UN objectives, particularly Article 51 of the Charter.

4. **Requests** the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and a full report on its stockpile and ammunition for the consideration of the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapon and weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region, and are fundamental factor for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and **calls upon** Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

5. **Considers** that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the important elements for the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation.

6. **Calls on** nuclear weapon States to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the conference on Disarmament with the view to establish within its programme of work a subsidiary body in nuclear disarmament.

7. **Requests** all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their position at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia and Central Asia.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.42/28-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 June 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons in which it expresses that threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the Rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and in particular the principles and rules of Humanitarian Law;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthen international peace and security;

Deeply concerned over Israel's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of Member States;

Deeply convinced that the most effective guarantee for non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Recalling the commitment made by nuclear-weapons-states to provide security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states in accordance with their obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments;

Noting that nuclear weapons states have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 25/26-P of the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as those issued by the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that they shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them;

Noting the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. 984 unanimously approved on 11 April, 1995 as well as the Declaration issued by the nuclear weapon States on positive and negative security guarantees for the non-nuclear weapon States which are still inadequate to assure the non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September,1996;

Expressing deep concern over the threat or use of nuclear weapons in general and against the OIC Member States in particular;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Disarmament issue (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.31);

1. **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure unconditionally non-nuclear weapon States against the nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

2. **Recommends** that the Islamic States make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give priority attention to all issues on its agenda, particularly to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.43/28-P
ON
THE REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1992;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament which appeared in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, specially resolution No. 24/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflict;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.31);

1. **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

2. **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. **Encourages** the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. **Supports and encourages** efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. **Considers** that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.44/28-P
ON
THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Reiterating the Member States' resolve as expressed in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 25/8-P (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on this subject;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.31);

1. **Recognizes** the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lowest levels.

2. **Calls upon** the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the developments of this subject and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.45/28-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned by the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Trans-boundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the importance of updating the contents of this Code to bring them in line with the related developments since the adoption of this Code;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their trans-boundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Expressing its concern over the dumping by Israel of radio-active and chemical wastes as well as highly toxic pesticides and insecticides in the Mediterranean Sea, especially in Lebanese regional waters;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (ICFM/28-2001/PIL/DR.32);

1. **Affirms** that the dumping or elimination of toxic wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of Member States, and the risks that it entails for human life are a heinous crime against the people of Member States and the entire humanity.

2. **Condemns** all governmental and non-governmental entities which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste in the territories and waters of peace-loving people thus seriously endangering life and environment on the planet.

3. **Invites** all the Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. **Calls upon** all States which produce dangerous toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. **Urges** Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous toxic wastes, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the destination country.

6. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to conclude a legally binding instrument on the absolute and comprehensive prohibition of any dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes and to this end calls on all States and multi-national corporations and others to abide by the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

7. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to review the Code of Conduct relating to the movement of nuclear wastes through international frontiers which has been adopted by the IAEA and to update the text of this Code in conformity with the changes which have taken place since the entry into effect of this Code and requests the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts in this respect with the Director General of IAEA.

8. **Calls on** all States to abide by the maritime agreements prohibiting the dumping of toxics and nuclear wastes in the territorial waters of the littoral Member States.

9. **Takes note** of the Report of the First Meeting of littoral member States to consider the problem of toxic nuclear wastes emanating from ships that pass through territorial waters of these States and the bordering maritime zones, and **calls on** these States to implement the recommendations therein and to continue studying this problem.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments on this subject and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.46/28-P
ON
PROBLEM OF MINES IN MOSLEM WORLD AND THE OPERATIONS OF DEMINING

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Guided by the objectives and principles of the OIC and the UN Charters;

Taking note of resolution No. 54/54 of the 54th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 1st December, 1999 on the use, stock pilling, production, planting of mines including anti-personnel mines and their clearing;

Gravely concerned about the continued suffering and casualties caused to the civilian population as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of anti-personnel mines;

Profoundly saddened by the role in the numbers of victims who have lost their lives or been injured or mined by anti-personnel mines planted by the colonial states in many of the developing countries including OIC Member States, without providing, thus far, any charts defining the number and location of such mines, and without contributing, whether technically or materially to their removal;

Taking note also of the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States' Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, particularly with respect to the Convention's amended Protocol II;

Reaffirming its conviction that a universal, balanced and multilaterally negotiated agreement to ban mines including anti-personnel mines and significantly reduce the sufferings of civilians;

Emphasizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament as the unique multilateral disarmament negotiating body on the disarmament issues;

Welcoming the increasing international efforts calling for and addressing the problems of mines in Islamic states;

Also welcoming the cooperation existing between the OIC, the international Red Cross and the International Red Crescent in this connection;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.33);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of mines including anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.

2. **Requests** the international community in general and the Member States in particular to step up their cooperation and their coordinated action for the removal of the mines including anti-personnel mines, taking into account the security risk of these states.

3. **Urges** States to comply with their respective obligations arising from their adherence to the legal instruments which they have acceded to.

4. **Urges** the international community, particularly the developed countries, to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure that all states, especially those affected by mines, are supplied with advanced material, equipment and technology and that all efforts are made to remove all existing obstacles for the achievement of this noble objective.

5. **Urges** the colonial States that had planted such mines in the territories of developing countries and particularly those of the Member States, to promptly extend their technical and financial assistance to the affected countries so as to help them get rid of these mines for good, and also to extend appropriate reparation for the material and human losses incurred by these countries due to the mines.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.47/28-P
ON
COMBATING THE ILLIGAL PROLIFERATION, BUILD-UP AND CIRCULATION OF LIGHT WEAPONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Taking note of the decision of the 35th Session of The Conference of Heads of State and government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in July 1999, to convene a Ministers' conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

Recalling the objectives and principles set forth in the Charters of the UN and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly the provisions relating to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Recalling further the relevant resolutions on disarmament adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as well as by the various Islamic Conference, in particular Resolution 21/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit and Resolution 22/25-P adopted by the 25th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution NO. 53/7E of 4 December 1998 on the convening of a conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

Reaffirming the need to preserve international peace and security in general and within the Member States of the Islamic Ummah in particular;

Considering that the manufacturing, illegal circulation and build-up of massive quantities of light weapons in the world constitute a threat to national, regional and international peace and security as well as an obstacle to the economic development of the countries and regions concerned;

Convinced of the need for a global approach with a view to encouraging at national, regional and world levels, the limitation, illegal production and trade in small arms and light weapons in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner;

Deeply concerned about the spread of insecurity, banditry, and terrorism linked to the illegal movement of light weapons;

Convinced also of the need to define small arms and light weapons keeping in view the possibility of their use in future conflicts;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report NO. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.34;

1. **Notes with satisfaction** the initiative taken by the Government of the Republic of Mali on the question, and specifically by the Organization of the ceremony of the "Torch of peace" in Timbuktu on 27 March 1996 and consisting in the destruction of thousands of light arms of small caliber and by the mobilization of the international community for a resolute and coordinated combat against the illicit traffic kind of this type of armament.

2. **Welcomes** the holding of the African Regional Conference on the illegal trade in, and proliferation of light weapons which was organized by the OAU in November 2000 in Bamako, Republic of Mali. This Conference had elaborated a global African approach within the framework of the preparation of the United Nations international Conference of the year 2001 in New York.

3. **Notes with interest** the Moratorium declaration on the import, export and manufacturing of light arms in West Africa adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the 21st Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) and calls on Member States of the Islamic Ummah to approve the Moratorium and support its effective implementation.

4. **Notes with satisfaction** the decision taken by some countries of Sahel to set up national commissions to combat the proliferation of light arms in the Sahelo-Saharian region and of the UN Standing Consultative Committee on security in Central Africa and calls on Member States of the Islamic Ummah and other Islamic Organisation to set up their own national commissions.

5. **Calls on** African States in particular and the Member States of the Islamic Ummah in general to initiate and strengthen their cooperation at sub-regional, regional and international levels with a view to eradication the illicit traffic and proliferation of light arms.

6. **Notes** the initiative taken by the European Union to set up a world wide mechanism to combat and control the illicit accumulation and circulation of light arms and calls on the Secretary General to examine ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the European Union, the ECOWAS and the other sub-regional organizations concerned with question.

7. *Calls on* ***Member States to participate actively in the*** *UN Conference* ***on the Combating the Illicit Trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, which will be held in July 2001 in*** *New* ***York, and requests the Secretary General to cooperate fully with Member States in order to prepare for this*** *Conference.*

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to further examine the question and to submit a report to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.48/28-P
ON
2005 CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Taking note of necessity of active participation of Islamic countries parties to NPT in 2005 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees as well as in other multilateral fora;

Reaffirming that nuclear activities of Israel still poses grave danger to the security of the Islamic countries, especially in the Middle East;

Welcomes the reaffirmation for the first time by the 2000 NPT of the necessity for Israel to sign the Treaty and to accept putting its nuclear infrastructure under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting the International Court of Justice advisory opinion in which it recalls the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Also noting the declaration of principles and objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;

Taking note of the active participation of the Member States in the 2000 NPT Review Conference and expect recontinuation of such participation in the review process commencing from 2002;

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the universal character of the NPT which gives it force and credibility and allows the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report (No.ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.35);

1. **Requests** all Islamic countries parties to the Treaty to actively participate in 2005 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees.
2. **Requests** all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT.

3. **Invites all** States parties to the NPT in particular the nuclear countries members in the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and systems under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the resolution adopted by the Review and Extension Conference regarding the Middle East for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which was held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East region.

4. **Requests** the Islamic countries parties to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to evaluate the result of the 2000 Conference to review the NPT to coordinate positions for the next negotiations.

5. **Welcomes** the unequivocal commitment of the nuclear weapon states as express in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear disarmament and call upon to make a clear timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

6. **Calls for** fostering cooperation among OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy related to economic development needs, taking into consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research, and related needs.

7. **Considers** that the recognition by the Review Conference that Israel is the only one in the region which has not signed the NPT is a matter which needs to be followed up through specific mechanisms which seek to establish measures that are applied against Israel if it does not accede to the treaty within a specific period of time, and requests Member States to adopt a united position at the IAEA on this issue.

8. **Commissions** the Experts Group on the Security of Islamic States to follow up this issue during its next meeting and to conduct the necessary study on it.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.49/28-P
ON
STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the Islamic Ummah; the opposition to sedition; and the resort to coordination and consultations among members of the Ummah in all matters;

Faithful to the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity, respect for the independence and sovereignty of all Member States, as well as non-interference in their internal affairs;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States based on good neighbourliness, mutual respect and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Expert Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect, in particular Resolution No. 28/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 30/26-P of the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. **Calls upon** Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. **Decides** that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. **Stresses the need** to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. **Welcomes** the setting up of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States and expresses its conviction that this will help in reinforcing cooperation and consultation at all levels among Islamic nations.

5. **Requests** the OIC Secretariat to follow up consultation and coordination among representatives of member States at international organisations and fora.

6. **Invites** OIC heads of mission accredited to various countries to hold informal consultations in order to coordinate their positions with regard to important issues of concern.

7. **Invites** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/28-P
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of all the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the unity and the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the quest of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations on this question;

1. **Reaffirms** the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. **Expresses** its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. **Urges** the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. **Calls upon** the Member States to collectively and individually use their influence with France so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. **Rejects** and condemn any institutional evolution of the Island of Mayotte which would tend to remove it from the integrity of the Comoro as a whole and complicate efforts exerted with a view to achieve a final settlement of the dispute.

6. **Invites** the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.51/28-P
ON
THE ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN TO SHELTER REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on establishing peace within the country which resulted in the return of Sudanese refugees from the outside areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement in Southern Sudan;

Appreciating the hosting by the Republic of Sudan of over one million refugees from neighbouring States despite the slow process of the voluntary return of these refugees to their countries as well as a large number of displaced people as a result of war and drought;

Taking note of the recurrence of turmoil in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region which resulted in new waves of refugees towards the Republic of Sudan.

Taking note with deep concern the high and many inflows of refugees from the eastern borders of the Sudan as a consequence of the Ethopian-Eriterean war;

1. **Commends** the great efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government to shelter and play host to refugees and displaced persons, to take care of them and facilitate their voluntary return.

2. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States, the Islamic Philanthropic and voluntary organizations and associations of the civil society to extend financial and in kind assistance as well as provide the necessary emergency services to the already existing refugees and to the huge numbers of Eriterean refugees which have flowed into Eastern Society recently.

3. **Reaffirms** its support to the efforts exerted in order to achieve total peace in Southern Sudan, and **urges** Islamic non-governmental organizations to intensify their humanitarian, developmental and relief efforts in that part of the Sudan through similar world organizations and to cooperate with them in all parts of the Sudan.

4. **Urges** international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of refugees in the Sudan, and to effectively contribute to the programmes of voluntary repatriation and re-habiliation of refugees.

5. **Re-invites** the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

6. **Appeals** to all the Member States to extend assistance to the Government of the Sudan so as to overcome the problems of refugees and displaced persons.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 52/28-P
ON
THE INITIATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN FOR CONVENING A CONFERENCE FOR INTERACTION AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES IN ASIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Realizing that the present world is characterized by the absence of sharp political and ideological opposition of different systems;

Proceeding from its awareness that the Muslim States as well as other countries in the world are interested in providing strong and lasting peace and stability as the most important condition for the sustainable development of the world community on the way of economic and cultural progress;

Reaffirming its respect for the principles of the UN Charter, international law and international legality as well as its support for peaceful negotiations and constructive dialogue for achieving the desired goal of settling regional conflicts;

Proceeding from the necessity of the strict observance of the principle of the territorial integrity and the respect of the sovereignty of all countries and non-interference in their internal affairs;

Stressing the need for general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

Welcoming initiatives on the questions of international and regional security proposed by the Islamic countries;

Recognizing the urgency of making use of the experience of the world community as a whole as well as that of some regional security structures;

Realizing that, along with the establishment of a new mechanism of regional security, it is necessary to approach due important to the specificity of the relations between the States in the Asian continent with the exception of Israel until it complies with all resolutions;

Underlining the need to respect the regional groups within the United Nations;

Condemning the continued practice of the policies of hegemony, of power and military domination, and use of force;

Underlining the irrelevance of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence in the post cold war era.

Taking note of the result of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia that took place in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan on September 4, 1999 including the Resolution and Declaration adopted during the Conference.

Stressing that among its participants are the countries representing all five continents of the world;

Deploring the fact that Israel, a non member of the regional group of Asian countries, participated in the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia that has taken place in Alma Ata, and inviting the Government of Kazakhstan to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such participation in the CICA process;

1. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan and support given by Member States to convene the Conference for Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia.

2. **Takes note** of the results of this Conference which will, it is hope, contribute to international security.

3. **Considers** that the decisions of the conference held on 04 September 1999 in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan are applicable only to the participating countries.

4. **Underlines** the fact that the commitments made by Member States under the Alma Ata Declaration of the Conference on Joint Action and Confidence Building Measures in Asia must take into consideration the security and solidarity of Islamic States in accordance with the OIC Charter and the resolutions of Islamic Summits.

5. **Condemns** the policies of hegemony, of use or treat of use of any form of military domination.

6. **Considers** that aggression and confiscation of others' land by force both contravene the UN and the OIC Charters and International legality and that the elimination of foreign occupation is a prerequisite to interaction and confidence-building measures.

7. **Reaffirms** that the Islamic countries do not consider Israel a member of the Asian Countries Group and **request** that it should not be allowed to attend or participate in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in view of the fact that permission to attend requires that Israeli should put an end to its occupation of Palestinian and the other Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan.

8. **Recommends** that the Member States support the promotion of interaction and confidence-building measures and participate in the undertaking as an important international forum which requires effective participation in its meetings at the appropriate level.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and present his report to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.53/28-P
ON
THE PRESERVATION OF THE SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recognizing the great importance of achieving security and stability in the region without which the people cannot achieve their aspirations in development and progress towards a free and decent life;

Committed to preserving the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic solidarity;

1. **Affirms** its keenness on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq as well as its regional security.

2. **Calls** for putting an end to the acts of intervention in Iraq and for refraining in the future from any such acts in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the inviolability of its borders.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 54/28/-P
ON
THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having taken note of the information provided by the Government of Guinea on the aggression against the Republic of Guinea's borders;

Deeply concerned over the armed attacks that have started again since 1, September 2000 and have claimed so many human lives and caused important material damage and the forced displacement of numerous people in Guinea;

Bearing in mind the declaration dated 1st of September 2000 of the UN Security Council condemning these intolerable aggressions;

Mindful of the resolution No.54/9-P of the Ninth Islamic Summit which condemns this aggression and expresses its solidarity with the people of Guinea;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D. 27)

1. **Firmly** condemns the armed aggression against the Republic of Guinea.

2. **Expresses its** support for, and solidarity with, the people and Government of Guinea.

3. **Invites** the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take part in the quest for a solution so as to put an end to these aggressions.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 55/28/-P
ON
ADOPTION BY ISLAMIC STATES OF A UNIFIED STAND AT INTERNATIONAL FORA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference stipulated in its charter especially those calling for cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and social fields;

Stressing the importance of adoption by OIC States of an effective flexible system for periodic consultations and coordination between them on all occasions and in all international fora in all current issues of mutual concern;

Commending the constructive thoughts in the "Doha Declaration" adopted by the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha on 16 and 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12-13 November 2000 G);

Considering the utmost importance of the objective by Member States of a unified common stand in the various international fora to embody and assert the strength the OIC and OIC Member States in these fora;

1. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to reach an effective formula or mechanism that guarantees coordination on issues of concern to the Islamic world, with a view to adopting common stands in all international fora.

2. **Urges** Member states to give appropriate priority to harmonising their stands on international issues consistent with the priority given by the whole of OIC Member States to these issues.

3. **Stresses** that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should be the primary issues on which Member States must adopt a unified stand in international fora, along with other causes of the Islamic Ummah.

4. **Calls upon** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 56/28-P
ON
THE INSTITUTION OF AN OIC WEEK AND ITS ANNUAL CELEBRATION BY MEMBER STATES AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Considering the important position that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has come to occupy in the world and the crucial role it plays in promoting cooperation and consolidating solidarity among the Member States;

Considering the successes it has accomplished since its creation in the service of the Islamic Ummah in all fields and in every continent, as well as the necessity to make these successes known at all levels and appreciated by all;

Considering the need to reaffirm even more emphatically the Islamic cultural and civilizational contribution to the common universal heritage.

Aware of the key role played by information in our modern world;

Considering the need to ensure, through objective and full information of the public, even greater impact for the achievements of our Organization, which are the pride of all the Member States;

1. **Urges** the OIC Member States and its Subsidiary Organs and Specialized and Affiliated Institutions to institute and annually celebrate an OIC week on the anniversary of the creation of the Organization with a view to achieving greater awareness of their activities by the public and further arousing its interest in, and support for the noble objectives they pursue.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and extend all possible assistance to all the OIC Member States and its Subsidiary Organs and Specialized and Affiliated Institutions who express the wish to do so, to organize this OIC Week.

RESOLUTION NO.57/28-P
ON
SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights in the political, social, cultural, economic and religious fields;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and **expressing** its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities in particular in the western hemisphere;

Condemning the persecution and violations committed against Muslim communities and minorities in a number of non-OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/MM/D.1)

1. **COMMENDS** the efforts made by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non-Member States and **URGES** the Contact Group, composed of the Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations in New York and Geneva to hold regular meetings to deal with cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States and report thereon to the General Secretariat.

2. **AFFIRMS** that the preservation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States is, essentially, a responsibility of the governments of these states based on commitment to the principles of International Law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. **EMPHASIZES** the need for action to enable Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States to preserve their religious and cultural identity, enjoy equal treatment in terms of rights, obligations and duties, and have access to all their civil and religious rights without discrimination or segregation.

4. **INVITES** the General Secretariat to continue to receive representatives of Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-OIC Member States and to meet them whenever possible with a view to closely monitoring the conditions of the Muslim communities and minorities they represent. These activities, however, should be carried out within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of their home states, as stipulated in Para. 5 of Resolution No. 38/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

5. **CALLS UPON** Member States and OIC Subsidiary, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Education, Science, and Culture Organisation (ISESCO) as well as Islamic non-governmental organisations, bodies and institutions, to continue to provide the General Secretariat with available updated information, studies and statistics on the condition of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States so that the General Secretariat may fulfil the tasks entrusted to it in this respect.

6. **URGES** Member States to pay special attention to Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States who are subjected to persecution or oppression because of their religious beliefs and to determine their needs and communicate them to Member States so as to provide the necessary material, human, and financial capabilities, and also to intensify cultural and educational Islamic activities as well as various humanitarian assistance to these Muslim communities and minorities.

7. **URGES** Member States to coordinate efforts to train able workers who can perform Islamic Dawa missions among Muslim communities and minorities in various countries of the world. These workers should include qualified women. A series of integrated educational books on Islam, its rites and principles should be prepared in the form of simplified publications or audio-visual material to be carefully translated to the languages of the countries where these Muslim communities and minorities live.

8. **REQUESTS** the General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of the states that have Muslim communities and minorities in order to identify their problems and needs and elicit the view of these States on ways to develop a cooperation formula with the OIC aimed at making the required contributions for improving the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities and preserving their religious and cultural identity, while giving priority to contacts with governments of non-OIC Member States in which Muslim communities and minorities are facing pressing problems.

9. **URGES** the Member States to exert efforts with governments of Non-OIC Member States where violations of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities take place to urge them to take necessary and immediate measures to stop these violations and restore conditions to normal order.

10. **INVITES** the General Secretariat to follow up the activities of the relevant organizations and international forums so as to keep abreast of developments on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the OIC Intergovernmental Experts Group on considering the conditions of Muslim communities and minorities.

11. **REAFFIRMS** the commitment of Member States to respect the rights of non-Muslim communities and minorities living in their territories, in accordance with the tolerant teachings of Islam.

12. **DENOUNCES** the vilifications made by some circles in non-OIC Member States concerning the ill-treatment of non-Muslim communities and minorities in OIC Member States (in the name of religious freedoms and so on) as well as the allegations that the latter adopt procedures and measures and enact domestic laws in contradiction with the UN Charter and the principles of international law, with a view to using these allegations as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of these Member States; and **REQUESTS** the Intergovernmental Experts Group to pay special attention to this issue in its forthcoming meetings.

13. **CALLS ON** the Intergovernmental Experts Group on Following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and the Intergovernmental Experts Group on considering the Conditions of Muslim Minorities and Communities in non-OIC Member States, to establish coordination between them in the future with a view to conducting a comprehensive survey of the conditions of these Minorities and Communities in non-OIC Member States, and taking the necessary measures in international forums to help these communities and minorities to safeguard their rights.

14. **APPROVES** the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Experts Group on Muslim Minorities and Communities in non-member States adopted during its Sixth meeting (Document No. GEMM/6/2001/REP.1-FINAL); **calls** on Member States and the General Secretariat to implement them, and **invites** this Group of Experts to continue its work on a regular basis.

15. **INVITES** the Non-Governmental Experts Group of the committee on the Coordination of Joint Islamic Action entrusted with following up the implementation of the Plan of Action to Safeguard the Rights of Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-OIC Member States, composed of eminent Muslim personalities to continue its meetings, and upon invitation from the Secretary General to hold expanded conferences on Muslim minority affairs in order to define the best means of solving their problems and the challenges they face. The aim is also to help these minorities safeguard their Muslim identity. These meetings are to be held in the home states of Muslim communities and minorities.

16. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.58/28-P
ON
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the OIC and the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of Seven on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which the signatory parties agreed to consider as the basis for a permanent, just and comprehensive political solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines;

Also recalling that in accordance with the two Memoranda of Understanding with which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held successively in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993, the two parties agreed to conduct official peace negotiations for the full implementation of the letter and spirit of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Further recalling the results of the four rounds of formal peace talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Commending the agreement reached by the participants in the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks to reaffirm all the points of agreement in the 1994, 1995 and 1996 Interim Agreements and to include them in the Final Agreement provided for in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Recalling the report of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven, held on the fringe of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 12-13 November, 2000. The meeting was devoted to listen to the report of the fact-finding Commission emanating from the Ministerial Committee of Seven on its mission to the Southern Philippines from 16 to 21 October 2000.

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/MM/D.2).

1. **RENEWS** its support to the " Peace Agreement" between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) initialled on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially signed on 2 September 1996 in Manila.

2. **CALLS ON** both the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the MNLF to preserve the gains achieved as a result of the signing of the "Peace Agreement".

3. **LAUDS** the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for receiving the fact-finding commission and facilitating its task of evaluating the current situation in Southern Philippines.

4. **COMMENDS** the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people"), under the leadership of professor Nur Misuari, Chairman of the MNLF, for facilitating the task of the fact-finding commission.

5. **PAYS TRIBUTE** to the role of the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the wise leadership of H.E. Colonel Moomar Gaddafi, in achieving the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and in hosting the first preliminary talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October, 1992.

6. **ALSO PAYS TRIBUTE** to the role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in facilitating the peace process culminating in the signing of the Final Peace Agreement on 2 September 1996 and expresses satisfaction for the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of Seven in this regard.

7. **WELCOMES** the accession of Malaysia to the membership of the Committee which will contribute to support the functioning of the Committee of Eight.

8. **COMMISSIONS** anew the Chairman of the Committee of Eight to continue the necessary contacts with the Government of the Philippines and the MNLF during a period not later than the end of 2001 in order to define a timetable for implementing all the articles of the Peace Agreement of 1996.

9. **URGES** Member States and subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank, to increase their economic, financial, technical and material assistance for the development and rehabilitation of the Southern Philippines through the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) under the auspices of the MNLF.

10. **DECIDES** to maintain the observer status and the participation of the MNLF in the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people in Southern Philippines in order to improve the conditions of this people in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement.

11. **APPEALS** to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines not to take any unilateral measures, and in particular not to unilaterally conduct a plebiscite in ARMM in line with the Peace Agreement concluded between the MNLF and the GRP under the auspices of the OIC.

12. **URGES** the GRP to extend the First Phase of the Peace Agreement and postpone the general plebiscite in order to ensure the complete implementation of all the procedures and policies provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Peace Agreement, including expediting the execution of development projects and programmes in the area dedicated to peace and development.

13. **APPEALS** to the GRP to reconsider extending the date for elections in ARMM to the year 2003 in response to the just request of the MNLF and to ensure conducting them in accordance with the provisions of Sections (a and b) of Para. (2) of the Peace Agreement. ALSO APPEALS to the GRP to honour its international obligations and commitments stipulated in this agreement and to guarantee the best conditions for development and stability in Southern Philippines.

14. **WELCOMES** the efforts of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for restoring peace in Southern Philippines, which were crowned by signing the Peace Agreement between the GRP and the MILF in the meeting held in Tripoli on 22.6.2001.

15. **REQUESTS** the Ministerial Committee of Eight and the Secretary General to continue extending assistance as appropriate for the full implementation of the Peace Agreement during the transitional period pending the establishment of the regular autonomous region in Southern Philippines.

16. **APPEALS** to all Islamic and other charitable organizations in OIC Member States to extend medical and other humanitarian assistance to the displaced people who are the victims of violence in Mindanao and its islands.

17. **URGES** the Member States help mobilize international support for both parties of the Peace Agreement to enable them to achieve peace, development and prosperity in Southern Philippines.

18. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 59/28-P
ON THE
SITUATION OF MUSLIM MINORITY IN WESTERN THRACE IN GREECE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States;

Keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is an integral part of the Muslim World;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, calling for observance of human rights, namely political, social, cultural and economic rights and freedom of worship, and most particularly the Lausanne Treaty which calls for observance of the right of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace to use their Turkish language and practice their religious rites as well as to the free election of their representatives in all matters;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Deploring that the violation of the Minority rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is continuing;

Keeping in mind that the basic rights of freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace are defined and protected by multilateral and bilateral Treaties and Agreements to which Greece is a party;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the situation of the Muslim Minority in Western Thrace in Greece (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/MM/D.3);

1. **Condemns** the juridical harassment aimed at the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga.

2. **Expresses** its grave concern on the obstruction of the building of Kimmeria Mosque.

3. **Demands** that the steps for the election of the administration board of the Waqfs be taken to enable a better administration of the Waqfs which will promote the religious and educational activities.

4. **Urges** Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and urgently recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to monitor the situation of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and to report to the Twenty-ninth Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 60/28-P
ON
THE MUSLIM MINORITY IN MYANMAR

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Reaffirming its obligations to the Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, and international covenants, declarations and conventions, particularly those calling for the respect of political, social, cultural, economic and religious human rights;

Realizing that the Muslim minority in Myanmar constitutes an integral part of the Islamic world;

Deploring information indicating the continuing oppression and displacement suffered by Muslims in the Republic of Myanmar, in addition to the denial of their basic rights, as citizens;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Muslim Minority in Myanmar (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/MM/D.4);

1. **COMMISSIONS** the Islamic Contact Group entrusted under Resolution No.38/24-P with considering the conditions of Muslim minorities and communities, to monitor violations of the rights of Muslim minorities in Myanmar and submit an annual report thereon to the OIC General Secretariat.

2. **URGES** Member States to lend moral and political support to the Muslims of Myanmar and to facilitate the steps needed for a dialogue between them and the Government so as to enable them to exercise their basic rights on an equal footing with other citizens in Myanmar.

3. **REQUESTS** the OIC Secretary General to hold further contacts with the parties concerned and to report thereon to the next Ministerial Conference.

4 **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up the situation of the Muslim minority in Myanmar and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 61/28-P
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice as a fourth principal organ in the OIC;

Wishing to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the commencement of its work so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member States;

Mindful of the importance of Resolution No. 59/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference on the Islamic Court of Justice;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter involving the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. **Urges** the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum needed for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. **Calls for** continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait (the Headquarters State) and the General Secretariat in order to pursue the best ways and means to accelerate the establishment and functioning of the Court.

4. **Invites** the Secretary-General to continue intensive contacts and consultations with Member States aimed at expediting the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications for establishing the Court and ensuring the commencement of its work.

5. **Also invites** the Member States and the General Secretariat to make every effort to raise education and awareness of the relevance of the Court, and its objectives and of the need for its establishment and functioning as an optional judiciary means to settle conflicts peacefully.

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 62/28-P
ON THE
FOLLOW-UP OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling the noble motives and objectives of the glorious religion of Islam which emphasizes the importance of human rights; and **mindful of** the universality and comprehensive nature of the Islamic laws on human rights and the prominent place of Man;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the OIC Charter of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex, or religion;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam"; and the subsequent resolutions the latest of which was resolution No. 60/9-P (IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the necessity to expedite the follow-up of the Cairo Declaration, as guidelines for Member States, by taking concrete and practical measures now that 11 years have elapsed since its adoption;

Aware of the prevailing international circumstances and the necessity of strengthening the existing mechanism within the OIC for exploring ways and means to promote and protect human rights through, inter alia, the formulation of a set of Islamic covenants on human rights;

Recognizing the obligations and endeavors of the Member States to promote and protect the internationally recognized human rights while taking into account the significance of their religious, national, and regional specificities and various historical and cultural backgrounds, and with due regard to the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam";

1. **Welcomes** the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as general guidelines for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. **Recognizes** the importance of following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and calls once again upon the Intergovernmental Expert Group, in accordance with its mandate and pursuant to the principles enshrined in the Cairo Declaration, to start the formulation and consideration of Islamic charters on human

rights which shall take the form of covenants, each of which shall deal with one or several issues in detail based on the provisions of the Declaration, and to be considered in special meetings in preparation for recommending their submission to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. **Encourages** Member States to support and facilitate the realization of the mandate of the Intergovernmental Expert Group through, inter alia, convening, in Member States and Non-Member States and in collaboration with the General Secretariat, seminars and workshops on human rights in Islam.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their active coordination and cooperation in the field of human rights particularly in the relevant international forums in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity against any initiative that may lead to the use of human rights as a means of political pressure on any Member State.

5. **Takes note of** the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, **approves** proposals and recommendations made therein, **invites** the Expert Group to continue its work and hold its next meeting at an early date and **calls on** Member States to actively participate in it at the highest level possible and seek the early completion by the Sub-Committee of the preliminary formulation of the Draft Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam, as well as to hold the symposium pursuant to Resolution No. 60/27-P as early as possible during the meetings of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

6. **Calls for** accelerating the work of the Subsidiary Committee on Drafting International Covenants for Human Rights in Islam.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 63/28-P
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001).

Bearing in mind the objectives of the OIC Charter and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, of promoting, encouraging, and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings, as well as the United Nations Charter, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments;

Reaffirming resolution No. 54/9-P (IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha on adopting a unified position by Islamic States in international forums;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers the most recent of which was Resolution No. 68/9-P (IS), and international conventions and declarations, particularly those calling for the respect of human rights namely political, social, cultural, and economic rights and religious freedoms;

Mindful of the universality and integral nature of Islamic values with respect to human rights, the prominent place of Man in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and hence the great importance attached by Islamic thought to the promotion, encouragement and respect of human rights;

Further recalling the Commission on Human Rights' resolutions No. 1999/82 of 30 April 1999 and No. 2000/84 of 26 April 2000 entitled "defamation of religions" which expressed deep concern at the negative stereotyping of religions and at the way Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and with terrorism, and which also expressed concern at the space devoted by the printed, audio-visual, and electronic media to inciting violence, xenophobia, or related intolerance and discrimination towards Islam and other religions;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights in every part of the world requires more intensified efforts from the Islamic Ummah and Islamic Organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at all levels toward the consolidation and protection of human rights;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to discredit the principles of Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

Stressing the need for active international cooperation for the effective realization of the right to development;

Emphasizing the need for close coordination among Member States in resisting attempts to exploit human rights for political purposes through selective targeting of individual Islamic countries;

1. **Reiterates** the need for continued consultation and coordination among Member States in the field of human rights especially during international Conferences and meetings on the subject.

2. **Endorses** the efforts of the OIC Member States in Geneva to highlight the concerns of the Islamic Countries regarding the defamation of Islam and to take common positions on issues of direct interest to them in the UN human rights bodies.

3. **Requests** the Member States and the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to convey OIC positions on the various issues in the field of human rights especially in respect of minorities, to the UN Human Rights organs and agencies, in particular their Special Representatives and Rapporteurs with a view to furthering OIC positions on human rights at the U.N.

4. **Commends** the efforts by the OIC Member States in Geneva to oppose the "Defamation of Islam" as reflected in the Commission on Human Rights' resolution on "Defamation of Religions" and encourages them to continue this initiative.

5. **Decides** that Member States and the General Secretariat shall undertake to follow up Member States' missions with the relevant international organizations, in particular, at the U.N. headquarters in New York and Geneva, and to hold meetings on appropriate occasions, to consider and discuss human rights issues with a view to adopting, a unified position among Member States in the light of the OIC resolutions on matters under consideration.

6. **Reaffirms** the need to keep abreast of economic and social developments without being remiss in supporting and respecting human rights. It also **reaffirms** its rejection of the attempt to impose economic starvation and deprivation on the peoples and countries of the Islamic world in any way, shape or form.

7. **Calls for** the necessary vigilance and caution towards any attempts at misrepresenting and purposefully discrediting the Islamic Shariah and to counter any such attempts, such as demanding the abrogation of some sanctions allowed under Islamic Sharia.

8. **Denounces** the allegations made regarding the treatment of non-Muslim minorities and communities in the OIC Member States under the slogan of religious freedoms and so on.

9. **Encourages** the OIC Member States Missions in Geneva to pursue coordination on human rights and make a collective statement every year at the Commission of Human Rights and its sub-Committee on Human Rights on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights presenting the position of the OIC Member States on Human Rights.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 64/28-P
ON
SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGNS WAGED BY CERTAIN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) TARGETING A NUMBER OF OIC MEMBER STATES AND THE ISLAMIC SHARIA UNDER THE SLOGAN OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling resolution No. 49/19-P of the 19th ICFM on adopting and ratifying a document titled "The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam," aimed at fostering, promoting, and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, proceeding from the values and tenets of Islam, the charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the United Nations (UN) as well as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other relevant instruments;

Recalling also the OIC resolutions on the follow-up of the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam," "coordination among member states in the field of human rights", and drafting Islamic covenants on human rights, the latest of these resolutions being resolution No. 60/9-P (IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference;

Referring to OIC Resolution No. 70/27-P and the two resolutions No. 1999/82 and 2000/84 of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, at its 55th and 56th sessions regarding the ways and means to deal with the defamation of religions as well as OIC resolution No. 62/9-P (IS) on the Slanderous Campaigns Waged by Certain NGOs Against a Number of OIC Member States and Targeting the Islamic Sharia Under the Slogan of Human Rights Protection;

Affirming that discrimination against human beings on account of their religion or creed is an insult to the dignity of the humankind;

Stressing the importance of creating the propitious circumstances conducive to better harmony and more tolerance within various societies and among them; and **aware of** the importance of education for ensuring tolerance and respect of religion and creed;

Expressing its appreciation, in this regard, of the joint efforts exerted by the OIC Member States and the UN High Commission on Human Rights which organized a symposium under the theme "Enriching the Universality of Human Rights: The Universal Declaration on Human Rights From an Islamic Perspective," in Geneva, November 9-10, 1998;

Cognizant of the important role played by some NGOs working in Human Rights;

1. **Expresses** its deep concern over the frequent and erroneous association of Islam with violations of human rights and the misuse of the printed and audio-visual media in propagating such misconceptions and **calls on** the Member States to undertake information activities to counter these activities.

2. **Urges** for a halt of the unjustified campaigns launched by some NGOs against a number of Member States, focusing on the demand to abolish the Shari'a ordained punishments and other penalties under the "protection of human rights" slogan.

3. **Reaffirms** the right of states to hold on to their religious, social, and cultural specificities which constitute a heritage and streams of thought that contribute towards enriching the common international conceptions of human rights.

4. **Reasserts** that the right of societies to abide by their own characteristics and indigenous values that distinguish them does not mean cultural alienation or introversion, no more than it is a pretext to renege on their international commitments.

5. **Recalls** anew the states' right to reserve, where necessary, the right to express reservations on the international conventions, covenants, and agreements they subscribe to, as part of their sovereign rights.

6. **Calls for** the necessity to consider human rights in their global conception and in all their civil, political, social, economic, and cultural facets within the framework of international cooperation and solidarity.

7. **Also calls** for abstaining from using the universality of human rights as a pretext to interfere in the states' internal affairs and undermine their national sovereignty.

8. **Emphasizes** the necessity for the international community to address the human rights issue objectively, individually and comprehensively, as far as all states are concerned, without selectivity or discrimination.

9. **Exhorts** all states to take all appropriate measures, in the context of their national legislations and in line with the international human rights instruments, to promote understanding, tolerance, and respect in matters connected with freedom of religion or creed.

10. **Calls on** the OIC Member States Missions in Geneva to work to ensure that the reports of the UN Special Rapporteurs on human rights take into consideration the provisions of the present resolution when submitting such reports to the coming sessions of the UN Human Rights Commission.

11. **Expresses** deep concern at the activities of certain government-sponsored NGOs that are used by their sponsors to attack OIC Member States for political purposes and meet their foreign policy objectives in international fora especially the

Commission on Human Rights and its Subsidiary Organs and encourages OIC Member States to coordinate in order to discourage such activities.

12. **Calls on** Member States to encourage their NGOs to play an effective role in this context.

13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 65/28-P
ON THE
STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Having considered the status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting that the necessary quorum of ratifications by Member States for the coming into force of many of these Agreements is not yet reached in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes; and the importance of expediting this process for strengthening the role of the OIC and expanding the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. **Urges** the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.66/28-P
ON THE
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UN TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the OIC Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion and by their heritage and tradition which call for the rejection of all forms of injustice, aggression, and intolerance;

Convinced that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms and on eliminating the causes of terrorism which endangers the life and property of innocent people, violates the sovereignty of States, and jeopardizes the rights of peoples;

Recognizing the need for specific and agreed upon international standards, to enable the international community to differentiate clearly between terrorism and the struggle for national liberation for peoples under alien colonial domination or foreign occupation.

Stressing the need for Islamic cooperation in taking practical measures to combat and prevent terrorism effectively within the framework of the provisions of the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism, approved by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in its Resolution No. 43/7-P (IS), and the OIC Convention On Combating International Terrorism, approved by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as per its resolution No. 59/26-P;

Reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate right of all peoples struggling under the yoke of colonialist and racist regimes as well as under foreign occupation to resist occupation and achieve self-determination, and particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including those directly or indirectly perpetrated by States, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and communities;

Denouncing the rabid attempts aimed at obliterating the clear distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Noting the classification adopted by some quarters on the basis of biased political considerations according to which a number of Islamic States are listed among the so called states which sponsor terrorism;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No. 1514 (1960) on granting the right of self-determination and independence to colonized countries and peoples, and UN General Assembly Resolution No. 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Also recalling Resolution No. 64/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and previous and relevant resolutions;

1. **Reiterates** its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and distinguish it from peoples' struggle for national liberation.

2. **Invites** Member States to stress the need for convening an International Conference to determine the meaning of terrorism, and to distinguish it from peoples' struggle for national liberation.

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 67/28-P
ON THE
FOLLOW UP OF THE OIC CONVENTION ON COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate right of all peoples struggling under the yoke of colonialist and racist regimes as well as under foreign occupation to resist occupation and achieve self-determination, and particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Welcoming the approval by the 26th ICFM of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

Recalling Resolution No. 43/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, which approved the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and Resolution No. 54/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the Follow-up of the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism;

Also recalling the UN Resolution No. 60/49 on the Declaration of principles on combating international terrorism;

Reaffirming the determination to combat terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are directly or indirectly involved;

Reiterating the commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to eliminate the objectives and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and the sovereignty, territorial integrity, stability, and security of States, and to uphold the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, which reaffirm this commitment;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among Member States, including coordination and exchange of information among their competent authorities in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Reiterating its call on Member States to observe the principles of good neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to prevent the use of their territories by individuals or groups for the perpetration of terrorist acts against other Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a climate of confidence and solidarity among Member States directed against all States and peoples;

Expressing its concern at the continued acts of violence and the escalation of concomitant aggressions particularly recent attacks against foreign tourists;

Strongly condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including state terrorism directed against all States and peoples;

Having considered the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the follow-up of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

1. **Reaffirms** that the struggle of peoples under colonialist domination or under foreign occupation, for their national liberation or to regain their right to self-determination, does not constitute an act of terrorism.

2. **Affirms** the determination of Member States to concert their efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism, including state terrorism directed against all States and peoples.

3. **Asserts** that Islam is innocent of all forms of terrorism which involve the murder of innocent people whose killing is forbidden by Allah.

4. **Strongly condemns** the perpetrators of terrorist crimes, who pretend to act in the name of Islam or under any other pretext.

5. **Calls upon** all states not to grant asylum to these terrorists, and to take all necessary measures to help bring them to justice.

6. **Takes note** with satisfaction of the approval of the Twenty-sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and calls upon Member States to take appropriate steps to sign and ratify it.

7. **Calls upon** Member States to follow up the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and expedite their signing and ratification of the Convention, and to coordinate their stands and cooperate in the light of the principles and provisions stipulated in the Convention within all the international conferences and forums concerned with the issue of terrorism and international terrorism.

8. **Reaffirms** the commitment of Member States to the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, especially those reaffirming their commitment to refrain from undertaking, attempting, or participating in any way in financing, instigating or supporting any acts of terrorism, directly or indirectly, and also those committing them to take all necessary measures to ensure that their territories are not used as a base for planning, organizing, executing, initiating or participating in any terrorist activity.

9. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to make every effort to enhance their cooperation, within the framework of respecting their internal laws and relevant international arrangements and conventions, in countering and combating terrorist acts, prosecuting their perpetrators or handing them over to their respective countries of origin or to the state where the act had been committed, in accordance with their bilateral agreements and arrangements as well as cooperation among these states in the fields of exchange of relevant information on terrorists and their activities.

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 68/28-P
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the different Sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, the latest of which is resolution No. 66/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and terrorization of innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida, Ayah 33);

Noting that the crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Affirming that acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror, and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and their exposure to unjustified physical and mental torture are contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Conscious of the need for full observance of the international conventions against hijacking;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking;

1. **Condemns** all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. **Calls on** Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers, which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests and laws of the peoples and countries of the OIC.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and inflict the most severe punishments on their perpetrators, or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. **Calls upon** Member States which have not yet acceded to or ratified, the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970), and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite such ratification and accession and urges the States that have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. **Calls upon** all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in keeping with international laws in this regard, and in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. **Requests** the Member States facing such situations to provide the necessary assistance to the passengers, crewmembers, aircraft, and countries owning them in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. **Requests** also the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 69/28-P
ON
OIC INPUTS TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA, AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and international conventions and declarations, particularly those calling for the respect of human rights namely political, social, cultural, and economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling the Commission on Human Rights' resolutions No. 1999/82 of 30 April 1999 and No. 2000/84 of 26 April 2000, especially its operative paragraph 5 which "invites Governments, intergovernmental, and regional organizations to provide their views on the religious perspectives of combating racism to the Secretary-General of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance and invites them to present these inputs to the World Conference through its preparatory process;

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuous efforts exerted by the OIC Member States, its UN Missions, and relevant international organizations and bodies in coordinating and preparing for the international Conference on Combating Racism, Discriminations, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance in order to make a prominent Islamic contribution in this connection and promote the teachings of our true Islamic religion, which rejects all terms of intolerance, racism, and discrimination.

Welcoming the Asian Meeting Preparatory to the International Conference on Combating Racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance held in Tehran from 19 to 21 February 2001.

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (Doc. No. ICFM/28-2001/LEG/D.9) dealing with the elaboration of the report which forms a contribution towards the OIC preparations for the World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, and **having also taken note of** the relevant contribution of the OIC Working Group on Human Rights (Annex 2);

1. **Condemns** persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression and occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in a number of non-OIC Member States.

2. **Reaffirms** the decision of the OIC Member States to contribute to the finalization of the results of the International Conference on Combating Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance in order to highlight the true Islamic perspective on this issue, while taking into consideration the inputs submitted by the OIC Working Group on Human Rights in Geneva to the High Commissioner on Human Rights on 30 August 2000.

3. **Reaffirms** the need to end the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories as practices based on racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance towards Arab and Muslims.

4. **Notes** with interest the final document of the Asian Meeting preparatory to the International Conference on Combating Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, particularly the major paragraphs related to condemning the flagrant violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people perpetrated by the Israeli entity.

5. **Calls on** the delegations of the Member States to convene a coordination meeting during the International Conference on Combating Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance.

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.70/28-P
ON THE
ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN PROMOTING THE JUST CAUSES AND IMAGE OF ISLAM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolutions No. 57/8-P (IS) on COMIAC and No. 69/9-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences respectively and approving the resolutions of the Committee during its Fifth and Sixth Sessions;

Recalling also resolution No. 71/27-P adopted by the 27th Session of the ICFM on the Role of Information and Communication in Promoting the Just Causes of Islam, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Awwal 1421H (27-30 June, 2000);

Considering the resolutions of the 5th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran on 23-24 Shabaan 1420H (1-2 December 1999);

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the role of information and communication in promoting the just causes and image of Islam (ICFM/28-2001/INF/D.1);

1. **Commends** the measures proposed by the Secretary General to activate the sector of information and communication so that it may play its effective role in promoting the just Islamic causes and the glorious image of Islam and invites Member States to contribute to the crystallization of the above-mentioned measures and their enrichment with expertise from their own Information Organs.

2. **Follows** with interest the efforts to launch the Islamic Programme for Development of Information and Communication (PIDIC) and the contacts of the Secretary General with Member States and international organizations concerned in this respect UNESCO in particular. (The International Programme for Development of Communication "IPDC"), and **calls on** Member States, in accordance with their respective means and needs to:

    2.1 submit a special project to the development of their media.
    2.2 Contributed to the resources of their programme by fixing funds to finance the selected projects.

3. **Commends** the General Secretariat's website on the Internet which allows better information about it and its institutions and the meaning of joint Islamic action and programmes in Cyberspace Toil.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and make a report thereon to the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers and to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.71/28-P
ON THE
INFORMATION PLAN AND ITS FUNDING PROBLEMS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling resolutions nos. 58/8-P (IS) and 70/9-P (IS) adopted respectively by the 8th and 9th Islamic Summit Conferences, and resolutions no. 72/27-P adopted by the 27th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (ICFMs), regarding the Information Plan of Member States;

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the 5th and 6th Sessions of the Standing Committee On Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) held in Dakar on 8-9 Dhul Qada 1417H (27-28 March 1996) and 27-28 Rajab 1421H (25-26 October 2000) on the funding and implementation of the Information Plan;

Recalling further the Member States' pledges and commitments in the context of their cooperation to build an adequate communication network to lessen the deficiency in the flow of Information in the Islamic world on the one hand, and to create a specific Information Order designed to affirm the national and cultural identities while countering the hostile campaigns targeting Islam and Muslims, on the other;

Inspired by the resolutions adopted by the 5th Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, Shabaan 23-24, 1420H (December 01-02, 1999);

Recalling the invitation addressed by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference to the Secretary General to conduct direct contacts with member States to inquire about the programmes foreseen in the Information Plan that they may sponsor, and to coordinate with them with a view to obtaining the necessary voluntary contributions from them to implement the entire Information Plan;

Noting the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the Role of Information and Communication in promoting the just causes of Islam and highlighting its true image as well as the report of the Secretary General on the role of information and communication in promoting the just causes and image of Islam, and also the implementing of the work programme for the financial year 2001/2002 on the basis of the Information Plan (ICFM/28-2001/INF/D.2);

1. **Reaffirms** the need for the Member States to strongly uphold the Information Plan and make effective contributions to it to ensure its success.

2. **Appeals** to the Member States to:

a) **Pledge their financial, technical and material contribution for the implementation of the plan.**

b) **Implement the annual programme drawn from the Information Plan (Document No. FC/WG-MSPI/PAL), annexed to Resolution No. 3/5-ICIM.**

3. *Represents to the member States to:*

a) **Integrate individually, or in cooperation amongst themselves, part of the Information Plan in their national programme, and to endeavour to implement them.**

b) **Contribute towards financing OIC activities in the fields of Information and Communication, especially by settling their arrears of contributions to the budget of the OIC General Secretariat and by making voluntary donations to it to make it possible for it to catch up with and avoid delays in implementing the Information Plan as a result of such overdues. The States are also called upon to proceed with the financing of other portions of the Plan.**

4 - **Invites** the Secretary-General to conduct direct contacts to be made with the Member States to enquire about the programs foreseen in the Information Plan which they may sponsor and also to coordinate with Member States to mobilize the grants and voluntary donations necessary for the implementation of the entire Information Plan.

5 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.72/28- P
ON THE
INFORMATION STRATEGY AND UPDATING MECHANISM OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, INCLUDING THE ISLAMIC SATELLITE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Referring to the general conception of the Islamic Information Strategy adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah, 1988;

Recalling resolutions No. 3/3-ICIM and No. 13/3-ICIM of the Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers on the Islamic Information Strategy and its Implementation Mechanisms;

Referring to resolutions No. 1/5 and 2/5 of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), on 8 and 9 Zul Quida 1417H (27-28 March 1996), which adopted the Islamic Information Strategy and its implementation mechanisms and resolution No. 1/6 adopted by the Sixth Session of COMIAC held in Dakar on 28-29 Rajab, 1421H (25-26 October 2000), on drawing inspiration from the strategy and supporting its implementation mechanisms;

Referring also to resolution 1/5 adopted by the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 23-24 Shabaan 1420H (1-2 December 1999), on the Information Strategy and its Implementation Mechanisms;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the Information Strategy for Islamic States and updating its Implementation Mechanisms (ICFM/28-2001/INF/D.3);

1. **Invites** the Member States anew to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Islamic Information Strategy into their information policies.

2. **Appeals** to Member States to extend human, material and technological support to the two information institutions involved in Islamic information, namely the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), to enable them to achieve the objectives of strategy, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 5th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Tehran on 23 and 24 Shaban 1420H (1-2 December 1999) pursuant to the recommendations of the Experts Group in updating the mechanisms of strategy.

3. **Invites** Member States anew to circulate the text of the Information Strategy to their various mass media.

4. **Requests** Member States to use all available media including satellites and new communication technologies and to coordinate action among space television channels in Member States and between them and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization with a view to securing for them a better presence in the international information space.

5. **Requests** the Member States to coordinate their efforts in order to promote the project of the Islamic Satellite to keep abreast of current developments.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 29th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.73/28-P
ON THE
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the role of Information and Communication in enhancing the just causes of the Islamic Ummah and highlighting the true image of Islam and of the report of the OIC institutions active in the field of information;

Taking note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by COMIAC's 6th session on the necessity to support IINA as a specialized institution and part of the mechanisms designed to carry out the joint Islamic Information action programs;

Having taken cognizance of the resolutions passed by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Tehran on 23-24 Shabaan, 1421H (1-2 December 1999);

Having taken note of the efforts exerted by the Agency to broaden the scope of and diversity of its activities over the Internet at its Website www Islamic News. ORG and in producing books and bulletins on the ongoing events in the Islamic world and in publishing press reports on Member States, despite the financial, technical and press-related difficulties it is facing:

Expressing the deep concern over the failure of some States to settle their contributions to IINA's budget;

1 - **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support it lends to the Agency and also to the other Member States which contributed in backing the Agency on the material, moral and manpower levels until it managed to proceed with its Information drive.

2 - **Exhorts** the Member States to settle their contributions and arrears to the Agency's budget to enable it shoulder its responsibilities, especially with regard to the programme of action defined for it in resolutions No. 3/5-ICIM and 11/5 ICIM adopted by the fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

3- **Urges** the Member States to reinforce the Agency:

3.1 by providing it with editing and technical staff so that it may fulfill its objectives in serving Islamic Information.

3.2 With news and information about Islamic programmes and development programmes.

3.3 Assisting it to enrich its daily bulletins in the Internet.

3.4 Directing national agencies and radio and television nets to diffuse IINA's news.

4- **Commends** the efforts of the Agency towards issuing "Al-ISLAMYA" magazine, and **urges** it to promote the magazine with more information and various reports on the Islamic world and **also urges** the Agency to activate its website and consolidate its relations with the news associations in the various regions of world – Arab, African or Asian and with the Mediterranean Alliance of News Agencies, "ALLIANCE MEDITERRANIENNE DES AGENCES DE PRESSE".

5 - **Invites** IINA's Director General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon, in coordination of the OIC General Secretariat, to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.74/28-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIATION (ISBO)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the role of Information and Communication in enhancing the just causes of the Islamic Ummah and highlighting the true image of Islam and the Secretary General's Introductory report on OIC Institutions active in the fold of Information and of the report of the Secretary-General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on the latter's activities, projects and work plans;

Taking note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by COMIAC-VI on supporting ISBO as a specialized institution and part and parcel of the mechanisms entrusted to carry out the joint Islamic action Information program;

Also taking note with satisfaction of ISBO's achievements in the service of Islamic Da'wa, the spread of Arabic language and the defense of Islamic causes;

Having taken cognizance of the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Tehran on 23-24 Shabaan, 1420H (1-2 December 1999);

Deeply preoccupied by the accumulating arrears of contributions by a large number of Member States to the Organization's budget:

1- **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to those Member States which settled their contributions to the Organization's budget and are still pursuing their material and moral support, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt;

2- **Calls** Member States concerned to settle their contributions fully and regularly to the Organization's annual budget and to speed up the payment of their arrears to enable the Organization carry on its activities normally and to enable ISBO to implement the programme of action defined for it in resolutions No. 3/5-ICIM and 10/5-ICIM adopted by the fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

3- **Invites** radio and television corporations in Member States to coordinate and cooperate with ISBO to ensure the success of the First Session of the Islamic gathering of radio and television programme producers to be held in Tehran at the kind invitation of the Radio and Television Corporation in the Islamic republic of Iran.

4- **Calls on** Television Corporations in Member States to assist ISBO to issue Member States' Television Production Guide.

5- **Requests** ISBO's Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat, to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N0.75/28-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE CANDIDACY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA TO HOST THE WORLD SUMMIT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 74/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference on support for the candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host the World Summit of the Information Society;

Cognizant of the importance of the Member States' support to this candidacy, proceeding from the principles of Islamic solidarity;

Affirming the importance for this World Summit to be hosted by Tunisia given the impetus it will give to developing states in their aspiration to acquire and harness information and communication technology;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation of the Member States that have already addressed the Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union and conveyed to him their support to the candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host this World Summit;

2. **Expresses its satisfaction** with the agreement reached during the last meeting of the Executive Council, held in June 2001 for the organization of the said Summit in two stages:

    - First stage in 2003 in Geneva.
    - Second stage in 2005 in Tunis.

Annex III

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on economic affairs and science and technology, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-eighth session (Session of Peace and Development — Intifada Al-Aqsa)

Contents

Economic affairs

Resolution number	*Subject*	*Page*
1/28-E	Economic problems facing the member States	198
2/28-E	Supporting the reforms of the international financial architecture	201
3/28-E	Strengthening the multilateral trading system	203
4/28-E	Implications of the establishment of regional and international economic groupings on the Islamic world, including the introduction of a single European currency, the euro	206
5/28-E	Economic problems of the least developed and landlocked member States	207
6/28-E	Eradication of poverty in the least developed and low-income OIC member States	210
7/28-E	External debt of African and other OIC member States	212
8/28-E	Need for enhancement of economic relations among member States in the light of current changes in the world economy	215
9/28-E	Economic problems of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and of the Lebanese citizens in occupied South Lebanon and the Western Bekaa formerly under occupation	218
10/28-E	Assistance to member States stricken by drought and natural calamities	222
11/28-E	Economic and social losses for Great Jamahiriya as a result of Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993)	224
12/28-E	Supporting the efforts of South-East Asian OIC member States to counteract the implications of the economic and financial crisis	225
13/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Lebanon	226
14/28-E	Economic assistance to Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina	227
15/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Somalia	229
16/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Guinea in the face of the refugee influx from Liberia and Sierra Leone	230
17/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone	231
18/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Albania	232
19/28-E	Economic assistance to Afghanistan	233
20/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Uganda	234
21/28-E	Economic assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan	235
22/28-E	Economic assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic	236

23/28-E Assistance to the Kashmiri people . . . 237
24/28-E Economic assistance to the Republic of Yemen . . . 238
25/28-E Economic assistance to the State of Palestine . . . 239
26/28-E Economic assistance to the Republic of Mozambique . . . 241
27/28-E Economic assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan . . . 243
28/28-E Alleviating the effects of floods and torrential rains in the Sudan . . . 244
29/28-E Economic assistance to the Republic of Djibouti . . . 245
30/28-E Humanitarian assistance to the Chechniyan people . . . 246
31/28-E Activities under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation . . . 247
32/38-E Cooperation in the field of tourism . . . 253
33/28-E Status of the signing and ratification of agreements and statutes on economic cooperation . . . 255
34/28-E Activities of the OIC subsidiary organs active in the economic and trade fields . . . 257
35/28-E Support for the Islamic Development Bank . . . 259
36/28-E Affiliated institutions of OIC operating in the economic and commercial fields . . . 262
37/28-E Establishment of an Islamic Common Market . . . 264
38/28-E Role of the Islamic Ummah in the twenty-first century . . . 267
39/28-E Establishment of an International Islamic Stock Exchange Union . . . 270

Science and technology

40/28-E Environmental problems in the Islamic world including Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and in occupied southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa formerly under occupation . . . 272
41/28-E Situation in regions of the Islamic world affected by environmental disasters, in particular in the basin of the Aral Sea and the region of Semipalatinsk . . . 278
42/28-E Role of science and technology in the socio-economic development of the member States . . . 280
43/28-E Cooperation among member States in controlling epidemic diseases affecting man, the fauna and the flora . . . 282
44/28-E Drug and psychotropic substance abuses and their illegal production, processing and trafficking . . . 284
45/28-E Environment, sustainable development and ways and means of resolving problems relating to environment and health . . . 286
46/28-E Activities of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation . . . 288
47/28-E Implementation of the strategy for developing science and technology in the Islamic countries . . . 289
48/28-E Activities of the Islamic Institute of Technology, Dhaka . . . 292
49/28-E Sixth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change . . . 293
50/28-E Environment from an Islamic perspective . . . 295

RESOLUTION NO. 1/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE MEMBER STATES.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha;

Also recalling Resolution No. 1/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Resolution No. 6/24-E of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in which Member States were invited to reinforce Sub-Regional and Regional Markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among themselves;

Noting that globalization and increasing liberalization have made the external environment for development crucial particularly since OIC Member States have become more vulnerable to the intense competition and unpredictable fluctuations in international trade, instability in the financial and monetary flows as well as to the changes in technology;

Noting with concern that the world economy faces periodical severe fluctuations and crises in some regions the effects of which spill over globally due to the solid linkages between economies;

Stressing the urgency for the international community to work for a global approach towards financial crisis;

Aware of the need to improve the capacities and modalities of the International financial institutions, with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of international financial crises in a timely and effective manner;

Aware of the fact that, as a result of the current trends of globalization and liberalization, a large number of OIC Member States are bearing a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden;

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements would necessitate a certain measure of adaptation in the economic and administrative structures of the Member States to safeguard their interests and to take maximum advantage of the opportunities to be created thereby;

Further aware of the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure expansion in inter-Islamic trade;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the studies prepared by SESRTCIC on world economic developments and ICDT on intra-Islamic trade;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter,

1. **Stresses** the need to promptly take practical steps foremost of which is to set up joint investment projects among Member States to achieve economic complementarity between them to ensure economic integration among the OIC Member States with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration, on a step-by-step basis, among OIC Member States, and commends the efforts exerted by the Arab Economic and Social Council to create a major Arab free trade zone and other similar initiatives namely, the ECO, SEACO, ECOWAS, CEMAC and CEMAO.

2. **Underlines** the need to devise ways and means to minimize the adverse effects of the globalization on the economies of the Islamic world as well as to enable them to harness opportunities provided by globalization.

3. **Calls on the** international community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on an equal basis so as to ensure balanced advantages and obligations of developing including OIC member countries.

4. **Calls upon** the developed countries for further liberalization and increased access for the products and services where developing countries have a comparative advantage, and access to transfer of technology on concessional terms and have access to investment and technology.

5. **Urges** Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

6. **Urges also** Member States to coordinate their efforts aimed at making the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organizations so as to safeguard the economic interests of Member States and not to prejudice their exports of various commodities and materials.

7. **Calls on** the developed countries to create a more practical, equitable and transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustainable development and urges them to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilizing raw material prices.

8. **Notes with appreciation** the exchange of views on current world economic issues that are being regularly conducted during the annual sessions of the COMCEC which constitute valuable occasions for the Member States to share their experiences and coordinate their positions on these issues.

9. **Notes with concern** the extraterritorial application by a number of developed countries of local legislation which adversely affect foreign investments in other countries, including the OIC Member States. Rejects all coercive measures, which are null and void from the perspective of international law; and **calls upon** the international community to put an end to such practices which impede cooperation in the economic and commercial fields between countries which intend to do so.

10. **Agrees** on the need to closely monitor the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement and requests the General Secretariat and related OIC Institutions to study new and emerging trends and report making proposals to implement technical assistance programmes to assist those Member States which might have difficulties in responding to the new challenges.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/28-E
ON
SUPPORTING THE REFORMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 2/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recognising that recent South East Asian financial crisis was not only rooted in the macroeconomic vulnerabilities in several of the affected economies but was also caused by weaknesses in the current arrangements that govern the international financial system;

Accepting that the crisis had brought about severe economic and social consequences to the affected countries and that to prevent future vulnerabilities, steps had been taken to improve their macroeconomic management, enhance transparency and disclosure as well as increase corporate governance and draw up policies to strengthen their financial systems;

Recalling that a high degree of agreement has been achieved in the various fora on ways to reform the international financial architecture, particularly in the critical areas of strengthening financial systems, enhancing transparency and disclosure and improving the approaches to crisis prevention and resolution, including by involving the private sector and improved coordination between the international financial institutions;

Further accepting that weaknesses in the arrangements that make up the international monetary system have allowed excessive risk taking, imprudent investor behaviour and speculative activities;

1. **Appreciates** the contributions and efforts made by the various fora such as the G-7, APEC, ASEAN, the G-15, the G-20 as well as the international financial and regulatory bodies such as the IMF, World Bank, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) to strengthen the international financial architecture;

2. **Underscores** the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system.

3. **Underlines** that the reforms of the international financial architecture should aim at addressing the fundamental weaknesses of the free market system and the inherent instability of the international financial system through achieving the following:

a. avoid disruptive destabilising capital flows to maximise benefits from globalised capital markets, thereby minimising risk;
b. contain the adverse impact of currency trading especially on small economies;
c. mitigate occurence of future crisis;
d. limit the contagion effect of any crisis; and
e. achieve symmetry in good behaviour of governments and the private sector.

4. **Stresses** the need to maintain the momentum for reforming the global financial architecture and avoid dampening the enthusiasm for this approach in the light of positive impressions derived from the current indicators in world economy.

5. **Agrees** that the issue still requires crucial action particularly in areas pertaining to exchange rate systems, the liberalisation of capital accounts and the adoption of monetary and financial policies likely to encourage capital inflow.

6. **Urges** that in those areas where recommendations have received broad support, developing, emerging and developed countries expedite the implementation of these proposals so as to enhance global financial stability, and more importantly promote sustainable growth and welfare;

7. **Calls** for developing and emerging market economies to be effectively represented in the consultations now underway, as a more inclusive process is the only way to give moral authority to collective decision-making on the reforms of the international financial architecture;

8. **Calls** for a greater participation of private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis and the need for standards of transparency and disclosure of economic and financial information to be applied equally to the public and private sectors.

9. **Takes note** with appreciation of the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on the subject.

10. **Requests** the SESRTCIC, Ankara, to follow-up and study the matter, particularly from the point of view of its implications for the OIC Member States and submit periodic reports to the annual session of the COMCEC and thereafter to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/28-E
ON
STRENGTHENING THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 3/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming Member States' commitment to progressive trade liberalisation and cooperation in strengthening the multilateral trading system;

Recalling the related decisions of the COMCEC which have the subject on its agenda as a permanent item;

Appreciating the efforts of IDB and ICDT in assisting and appraising the Member States on matters related to WTO.

Taking note with appreciation of the report submitted by SESRTCIC on the Activities of the WTO;

Recognising that the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system is pivotal in contributing towards enhancing growth and development;

Taking note that the Third WTO Ministerial Conference held in Seattle from 30 November to 3 December 1999, and the fact that the WTO has thus failed to adopt such measures as to resolve problems of concern to the developing countries for implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements;

Desiring that the multilateral trading system provide equitable benefits for all members through trade liberalisation and fair rules;

1. **Calls** on OIC Member States who have acceded to the WTO to support and facilitate negotiations for the accession of the other Member States which have not yet joined the WTO.

2. **Urges** the WTO and its Member States to:

    i. **facilitate** the accession of all States to membership to ensure its globalization in decision-making, emphasize the importance of clarity and transparency of membership procedure, and avoid requiring states wishing to adhere to meet unfair requirements or conditions beyond the commitments of member states with equal status on the development scale;

ii. **stress** the need to ensure that political considerations should not impede the process of accession to WTO;

iii. **accord** priority and urgency in addressing implementation problems;

iv. **ensure** that the agenda for further negotiations remains focused, balanced and manageable, taking into account the limited resources and the level of development of many developing countries, in particular the LDCs;

v. **strengthen** the development dimension in multilateral trade agreements, including operationalizing the special and differential treatment provisions such as extending the transitional period in implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement;

vi. **reject** the inclusion of non-trade issues, such as labour and environmental standards, into the work programme of the WTO, given its detrimental effects to the evolution of a just, free and fair trading environment as reiterated by most WTO members;

vii. **ensure** the availability of sufficient resources for technical cooperation activities to assist developing countries implement WTO agreements and decisions

viii. **review** the structure of the decision making process of the WTO to ensure greater transparency of the WTO process and ensuring effective participation of WTO members in this process;

ix. **ensure** that technical assistance by WTO shall also contribute to capacity building in developing countries, in particular the LDCs.

3. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States to actively participate in the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Doha, Qatar in November 2001.

4. **Commends** the IDB for its sincere efforts to raise awareness among OIC Member States of the wide-ranging impact of the Uruguay Round agreements on economies. In this respect, it calls on the IDB to intensify its efforts to reinforce the building of the capabilities of Member States including its negotiating capabilities and preparing them fully for the negotiations of the coming multilateral trade exchange system in the context of the WTO.

5. **Urges** the UNCTAD to undertake studies on the necessary measures to bring about a balance in cost and benefits for the developing countries in adopting the new trade and economic regimes taking into account their different levels of development and ability to compete.

6. **Calls on** Member States to consolidate their efforts and coordinate their position in international organizations, in particular in WTO, World Bank and IMF.

7. **Requests** the ICDT as well as other competent organs of the OIC to further consider the matter and submit periodic reports to the COM'CEC and the related OIC fora.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/28-E
ON
IMPLICATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD, INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION OF A SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY, THE EURO

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference

Recalling also Resolution No. 4/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with appreciation studies and reports submitted by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Islamic Development Bank on this subject;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect,

1. **Urges** Member States to intensify trade exchanges between them and to work seriously on removing the obstacles which impede progress in this area.

2. **Calls upon** Member States to emphasize cooperation more in terms of project oriented integration arrangements.

3. **Emphasizes** the necessity to give priority to cooperation in the area of physical infrastructure, such as transport and communications, as well as in research, training and technology in these regional arrangements.

4. **Requests** the developed countries giving preferences to OIC Member States under various schemes to examine the erosion that is likely to occur in these preferences as a result of the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and to consider restoring these losses by other trade concessions or forms of compensation.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its profound concern over the serious economic problems faced by the Least-Developed Member States and noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990, in particular the sharp decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA);

Expressing concern over the lack of access by the Least Developed Member States to private financial flows, and noting with regret the diminishing shares of these countries in official capital flows.

Expressing concern over the sharp decline in the prices of the raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries; as well as for the marginalization of the LDCs in the world economy.

Having taken note with satisfaction that the Islamic donor countries continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded 0.15 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product;

Notes with appreciation the efforts of UNCTAD in favour of the Least Developed and Land-locked countries and its useful annual Reports on the Least Developed Countries and the Trade and Development Report.

Expressing satisfaction with the IDB's efforts for the extension of assistance to the Least Developed Countries and for the opening of a special account for them as approved by the IDB's Board of Governors at its Seventeenth Annual Session held in Tehran in November 1992;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and presented by SESRTCIC on the Problems of Least Developed and Land-locked Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of achieving reductions in the outstanding debt of the Least Developed Countries to sustainable levels through debt-relief measures, particularly the flexible applications of the eligibility criteria of the HIPC initiative, and making all Least Developed Countries eligible under the initiative, in order to help relieve their financial burdens, enhance their credit-worthiness and improve their external financial prospects.

2. **Notes with satisfaction that** the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held on May 2001 in Brussels from 14 to 20 May, 2001.

3. **Calls upon** all Governments, inter-governmental and multilateral institutions, to take appropriate steps to fully and expeditiously implement the resolutions and the Declaration of the Conference.

4. **Appeals** to the international community, and particularly to the developed countries, to fully and expeditiously implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Conference and the provisions of other relevant UN resolutions.

5. **Decides** to set up an open-ended intergovernmental group of experts, including representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICCI, ICDT and SESRTCIC, with the mandate of examining the ways and means of implementing the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 in respect of the Least Developed Countries within the OIC and submitting proposals of intra-OIC cooperation in this regard for consideration by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister.

6. **Calls upon** the international community, to help the LDCs to progressively integrate themselves into the world economy and strengthen LDC's capacity to participate in the multilateral trading system, including facilitating accession to WTO by those LDC's which are not already members.

7. **Urges** developed countries to increase their contributions and initiate new means within the framework of the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of countries who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into grants in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures undertaken by these countries.

8. **Expresses** concern at the declining trend in the quantity of ODA to the LDCs and stresses the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of the developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular and calls upon developed countries and Member States to continue providing their official development assistance in parallel with facilitating the access of the products of the developing and the least developed countries to the markets of developed countries.

9. **Notes with satisfaction** the efforts of some Member States to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other forms to the least developed Member States and hopes that such assistance will continue.

10. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in initiating a proposal of activating private sector in Islamic Least Developed Countries and Land-locked countries by establishing a Network of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in these countries.

11. **Notes** that the OIC Secretary General has set up a Task Force comprising of representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICDT, ICCI and some selected OIC country Chambers in accordance with Resolution 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and appreciates the efforts of the ICCI in the setting up of the Task Force for which fifteen members have confirmed their membership. It was also noted that the ICCI is in contact with the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry to organise a meeting of the Task Force along with a seminar on SMEs in September 2001.

12. **Calls upon** the land-locked countries, their transit neighbours and donor counties to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with the transit problems in accordance with the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries.

13. **Recognizes** the necessity to respond effectively to the needs of Land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructure and road network and called on the developed countries to provide the necessary assistance to promote trade among the various parties.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/28-E
ON
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 6/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its concern over the prevalence of poverty and its tragic dimensions which should be checked in time;

Reiterating the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty, notably in the Least Developed and Low-income Islamic countries;

Acting in conformity with Islamic rules and precepts as well as the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Noting that Micro-Credit programmes by providing access to small capital, contribute towards eradication of poverty through generating productive self-employment, ensuring social and human development, and promoting participatory processes in the societies;

Noting the support to micro-credit extended by various Summits and other high level meetings and noting further that the international community is observing the period 1997-2006 as the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.

Recognizing that in the process of globalization, the marginalization of many developing countries and particularly the least developed among them have created constraints to the efforts to eradicate poverty;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "Eradication of Poverty in the Least Developed and Low-income OIC Member States";

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on this matter;

1. **Reaffirms** that the eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade should constitute a common objective of OIC Member States.

2. **Confirms** the link between the acute nature of the poverty phenomenon and the distortion of the socio-economic structures, marginalization in the global economy, and deterioration of terms of trade, due to the inappropriate international conditions, particularly those relating to the requisites of economic growth and development.

3. **Urges** the developed Industrial States and International institutions to take specific measures for the fulfillment of the commitments made at the World Social Summit, held in Copenhagen, as well as other international fora so as to enable the Least Developed Member States to attain this objective.

4. **Encourages** incorporation of micro-credit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication and implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the Micro-Credit Summit held from 2-4 February 1997 which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families for self-employment and other financial and business services by the year 2001.

5. **Reaffirms** that a favourable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of developing countries, within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial and technical assistance and investment resources; and also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes, is necessary for the success of the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.

6. **Appeals** to developed countries that have not yet done so to achieve as soon as possible the agreed target of 0.7% of the GNP for overall official development assistance and, to achieve the 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries.

7. **Urges** the LDCs and low income countries to play in a more coordinated manner a more active role in international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.

8. **Requests** Member States to intensify implementation of technical cooperation programmes among themselves with a view to improving the health educational, human and housing conditions as well as other basic needs of their respective population.

9. **Encourages** Member States and competent OIC organs and institutions, particularly the IDB, to support the on-going development programmes of OIC Least Developed Countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities creating production and job opportunities.

10. **Requests** the more advanced Member States of OIC to reduce tariff barriers on goods and services of the Least Developed Member States to help them broaden their market base and also to provide long-term FDI to help the latter, inter alia, to avert the risks of fluid capital transactions and speculative investment.

11. **Stresses** the importance of effective national, financial, monetary, commercial and budgetary policies in the mobilization of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.

12. **Reaffirms** the need to give special priority, in particular, in the Least Developed and poorer Member States.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/28-E
ON
EXTERNAL DEBT OF AFRICAN AND OTHER OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 7/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the external debts of the developing Member States which have been increasing at an alarming rate for the last few years;

Noting with concern the growing debt-servicing problems of externally indebted developing countries as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts;

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of a certain number of least developed/landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Appreciating the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait, who as Chairman of the Fifth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Summit Conference, declared in his speech to the UN General Assembly on 27/9/1990 that in order to alleviate the burden of indebtedness of the developing States, the State of Kuwait took the initiative of writing off the interests due on development loans extended to developing States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by His Majesty the King Hassan II, may Allah rest his soul in peace, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and the Secretary General in the framework of the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "The External Debt Situation of Sub-Saharan African OIC Member States";

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to international creditors as well as to international financial institutions to continue adopting every necessary measure to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced and favourable interest rates or swapping debts for financing various development projects.

2. **Takes note** of the initiatives adopted by the G-8, during its Okinawa Summit meeting, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the most impoverished countries.

3. **Reaffirms** the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, and to help them exit from the rescheduling process.

4. **Expresses** its appreciation for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) debt relief initiative and urges that all the LDCs be made eligible for benefit under this initiative.

5. **Notes with concern** that only nine countries so far have reached decision points under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and in this regard, calls for its accelerated implementation in order to enable more eligible countries to benefit from the initiative.

6. **Urges** that approach in the debt settlement should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and all indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development.

7. **Expresses** its gratitude to Member States which have already responded favourably to the above request and appeals to Member States to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries.

8. **Renews** the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries, to offer substantial reduction or cancellation of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

9. **Appeals** to those Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialized countries and international organizations to implement the resolution of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

10. **Supports** the Cairo Declaration adopted by the First Summit Conference of Africa-Europe, held in Cairo, from 3-4 April, 2000, in calling on donors to expedite translating their promises into real commitments to alleviate the debt burden urgently and on deep and wide ranging scale for the group of debt-burdened poor countries.

11. **Calls** on bilateral and multilateral debtors to examine the procedures and mechanisms currently being proposed to alleviate the debt burden in accordance with means of debt-burdened poor countries, and indebted, medium-income countries in order to able to service their debts in the context of the special objectives related to their development and progress as well as the necessary resources for eradicating poverty.

12. **Appeals also** to Member States which are donors to use their influence with the International Donor Community to take initiatives to overcome the external debt burden of OIC developing and least developed Member States, with regard to implementing this resolution.

13. **Appreciates** the efforts of those Member States which have been implementing stringent macro-economic and external debt management policies to alleviate the adverse effects of the developments in the world economic and financial situation.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/28-E
ON
NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT CHANGES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001).

Recalling Resolution No. 8/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 8/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the relevance of both the new Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, endorsed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and underlining in this respect, the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of the Republic of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC's proceedings;

Stressing the importance of collaboration among OIC Member States in implementing the strategy and the Plan of Action;

Realizing the rapid evolution of the world economy towards increased globalization and integration as well as the challenges embodied in the constitution of powerful economic blocs and by the growing liberalization of world trade;

Bearing in mind the existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the important impacts of the Uruguay Round Agreements and recent global pacts on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular and recognizing in this respect the need for more cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure that their share in the world trade will be increased respectively;

Emphasising the importance of ensuring univesality of Free Trade and convinced that as a result of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should take into account the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, and the relevant arrangements therein.

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the SESRTCIC, ICDT, IDB, and ICCI;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Takes note with appreciation** of all the decisions taken by the COMCEC relating to the Strategy and the Plan of Action for the strengthening of inter-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation.

2. **Welcomes** with satisfaction, the under-mentioned proposals made by His Majesty late King Hassan II (May Allah bless his soul) to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakesh:

   (a) The implementation of a "genuine Marshall Plan" in favour of Africa, with a view to reducing the tremendous poverty and lessen the recurring tensions from which its populations are suffering;

   (b) The setting up of a new international negotiations mechanism which will better safeguard the national interests of developing countries in general and particularly those of OIC Member States;

3. **Welcomes** with appreciation the speech by the Hon. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 24-27 Rabiul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000) with the theme Islam and Globalisation in which the Prime Minister of Malaysia underscored the need for Member States to meet the challenges of globalisation. He also emphasized the importance of mastering ICT and related technologies for the development of the Muslim Ummah.

4. **Urges** the Muslim Ummah to deploy concerted efforts to acquire knowledge to face the challenges of globalisation;

5. **Also urges** Member States to develop telecommunication technologies and its linkages and to provide facilities to increase cooperation amongst Islamic countries.

6. **Further** urges Member States to utilize Islamic Banking facilities and services in Islamic countries.

7. **Urges** Member States to consider steps to be taken on a progressive basis, with a view to harmonising their economic policies in order to benefit from the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and thus encouraging a rapid development of trade between member states. Due regards should be paid to relevant resolutions of the 8th Islamic Summit held in Teheran in December 1997 and other resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. **Invites** Member States to revitalize their actions in order to increase their share in the world economy notably by a sustained improvement of their international competitiveness at the level of the goods and services exports, by adopting a series of policies meant to improve their economic infrastructures, master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.

9. **Emphasizes** the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field among themselves.

10. **Calls upon** Member States to further increase their efforts and their budgetary allocations for Research and Development, and also expand their cooperation and coordination in this field through inter-alia, joint ventures with a view to support their production of goods and services as well as their competitiveness in international markets.

11. **Invites** Member States to endeavour to reinforce sub-regional and regional economic groupings and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to institutionalizing cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology among these countries which could methodically prepare the establishment of an Islamic Common Market or any other suitable form of economic integration among themselves.

12. **Affirms** that in order to achieve the above objectives the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a prominent role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to urge and encourage businessmen and representatives of the Private Sector in Islamic countries to effectively participate in private sector meetings organized by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In this connection it notes with appreciation the setting up of a Monitoring Mechanism for the evaluation and implementation of the recommendations of the private sector meetings over a phased out period.

13. **Calls** for the expeditious process of accession to the World Trade Organisation of applying developing countries, including the OIC members, and emphasizes that in this process no political consideration should be invoked which may impede the accession of these countries.

14. **Calls upon** the Islamic chamber to continue with its efforts in the area of cooperation with the private sector, so as to help them adapt to the new concepts in the world economy and challenges of globalization by organizing additional workshops, with the support and contribution of the private sector. In this context, it expresses its appreciation for the support being extended by the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Islamic Republic of Iran to the Islamic Chamber and calls on other Member States to follow.

15. **Invites** Member States to strengthen their consultation and coordination mechanisms, particularly within the WTO, as well as in their relations with regional economic blocs, so as to better protect the individual and collective interests of the Islamic States.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OF THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND OF THE LEBANESE CITIZENS IN OCCUPIED SOUTH LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKKA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 9/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Believing in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unfailing efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and in view of the escalation of the illegal and unlawful expansionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan;

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expansionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Appreciating with profound interest the role which the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority (PNA) are playing in all territories under the PNA including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the overhauling of their national economy;

Expressing deep concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, part of South Lebanon which are suffering huge economic and material losses;

Emphasizing the resolutions of the recent Arab Summit in Cairo concerning this matter;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Hails** the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian National economy.

2. **Invites** all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Reaffirms** the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products, granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs and permitting Palestinian manpower to work in Islamic States for specific periods thus helping to improve their material conditions and contributing to their return and their steadfastness on their land.

4. **Urges** Member States to set up people's committees to collect donations to support the Intifada and provide urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in this emergency situation.

5. **Strongly condemns** the closure and blockade imposed on corridors, and on the Palestinian airport, towns and villages, which have resulted in heavy losses and serious damage to the social and economic life of the Palestinian people, and are detrimental to the Palestinian economy; **and calls upon** the international community to force Israel to end the closure and lift the blockade imposed on the Palestinian territories.

6. **Strongly condemns** the acts of demolition and destruction of Palestinian homes and lands, the uprooting and burning of fruitful trees and plants, and the bulldozing of the soil, which are perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army and settlers and which have resulted in severe losses for the Palestinian economy; **and calls upon** the international community to force Israel to put an end to these criminal acts and to pay reparations for these damages.

7. **Calls upon** the international community to intervene to force Israel to release the Palestinian funds being held up by it and estimated at millions of dollars accruing from taxes and tariffs due to the Palestinian authority and levied by the Israeli government.

8. **Strongly condemns** Israel for using internationally banned weapons, particularly depleted uranium, against the Palestinian people for the deadly and harmful effects on humans, land, and vegetation in the Palestinian territories.

9. **Calls** the Member States to contribute to the Al-Quds Fund, the Al-Quds Waqf and Beit al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

10. **Calls** for the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as the resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. It also calls for unified efforts during the Fifty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly in this respect.

11. **Urges** the private sector and investors of the OIC Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.

12. **Condemns** Israel's continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the escalation of its arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people in all of the occupied towns and villages, and building an expansionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements and calls for halting these practices.

13. **Condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and parts of South Lebanon, including the Shebaa farms and the arbitrary Israeli practices which have led to the degradation of the social and economic situation of the Syrian and Lebanese populations suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

14. **Expresses extreme concern** about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.

15. **Urges** the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hampers international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian National Authority.

16. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to compel Israel to pay the Government of Lebanon reparations for the plight of the Lebanese citizens in Southern Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who suffered Israeli aggressions throughout the occupation that has induced substantial losses and social complications and caused a quasi-permanent paralysis of economic activities in the region.

17. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to extend necessary assistance to the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who have been constantly and every day the targets of Israeli aggression throughout the occupation period, thus entailing huge material losses and social hardships leading to a quasi permanent paralysis of the economic activities in the area.

18. **Calls also** on the Member States to coordinate their efforts regarding the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.

19. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/28-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES STRICKEN BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 10/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions especially in the sectors of agriculture and food, economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses its gratitude** to Member States, which have provided and are still providing assistance to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2. **Expresses also its gratitude** to IDB for its continuing assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and other natural disasters and encourages the Bank to continue its assistance in this domain.

3. **Appeals** to the International Community also to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

4. **Calls upon** the Member States and OIC Institutions to extend urgent and continual assistance to OIC countries of Inter-governmental Authority for Development and the Campaign Against Drought (IGAAD) and Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which has been threatening them for too long.

5. **Notes with appreciation** the meeting of Donor Countries and national and Regional Financial Institutions convened by Kuwait at IDB Headquarters in June, 1998 to consider the appropriate mechanisms for financing the new programmes.

6. **Welcomes** the contribution of 30 million US$ made by the State of Kuwait in the form of soft development loans as well as the 20 million US$ contributed by the Islamic Development Bank for the new programme.

7. **Also notes with appreciation** that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has embarked upon the implementation of its new programme for the control of drought and desertification in the African Sahel countries.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LOSSES FOR GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AS A RESULT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NOS. 748/92 AND 883/93.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 11/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the negative effects on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the sanctions imposed on it by the Security Council under Resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993, in the economic, cultural and social fields;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the various fora of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1 **Reaffirms** the importance of paying due attention to this issue with a view to definitively lifting the embargo imposed on the Libyan Arab people and paying them reparations for the losses they have suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on them pursuant to Security Council resolutions No. 848(92) and 883(93)

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/28-E
ON
SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN OIC MEMBER STATES TO COUNTERACT THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution 12/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 10/26-E adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern that the stability of the Financial System in some OIC Member States in South East Asia region continues to remain under pressure arising from, amongst others, revolution in information and communication technology facilitating uncontrollable management of large amount of capital for speculative purposes;

Expressing concern over the declining economic and social conditions in the affected Member States that are caused by this financial turmoil;

1. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to support the efforts of the OIC Member States of South East Asia to counteract the implications of the economic and financial crisis.

2. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank as well as international financial institutions to continue their assistance to further strengthen social safety nets to protect the poor and vulnerable.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 12/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Istraeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resulting losses of life and property, and their consequences on political and economic conditions in Lebanon;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of Lebanon to achieve stability and security, establish its authority, reconstruct its country, and provide for the needs of citizens in the territories previously under Israeli occupation;

Taking into account the difficulties faced by the Lebanese citizens in the territories previously occupied by Israel, and in the neighbouring areas;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation of the assistance extended by some Member States and by the relevant organs of the OIC.

2. **Condemns** Israeli acts of aggression against public facilities and infrastructures in Lebanon, aimed at obstructing the efforts of reconstruction made by the government of Lebanon. It also condemns the continued Israeli unwillingness to withdraw from parts of the territory of Lebanon, including the Shab'a farms, to the line of the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

3. **Reaffirms** its previous Resolutions on the need to provide various forms of financial, material, and humanitarian aid to Lebanon to meet its economic, technical and training needs, and **reiterates** the appeal to OIC Member States and to international and regional bodies to contribute urgently and effectively to the reconstruction of what was destroyed by Israeli occupation, and to respond positively to the call for a conference of donor states for that purpose.

4. **Calls** on Member States to grant exceptional facilities to Lebanese products to permit them unhindered access to their markets in support of the Lebanese economy, the mainstay of Lebanese steadfastness and resistance to Israeli aggression.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14 /28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO MUSLIMS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 13/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which lay stress on the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Ummah, as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC expressing its Members' full solidarity with the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina who are still facing a dire situation resulting from the brutal inhuman attacks by the Serbs;

Taking also into account the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Istanbul and Jeddah and followed by the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad as well as the 21st and 22nd Meetings of the OIC Foreign Ministers which were held in Karachi and Casablanca respectively and the Seventh OIC Summit, and the Work Programme of the 23rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Conakry and the 24th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta on supporting the Dayton Agreement;

Expressing appreciation to the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group held in Sarajevo in April 1996 and stressing the principles contained in the Final Document adopted by the Meeting;

Welcoming the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Ministers of the OIC Contact Group which was held in Geneva in July 1996, especially those relating to the establishment of the Revolving Fund to be allocated to medium and small projects in Bosnia;

Also expressing its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed during the OIC Kuala Lumpur meeting, which met in Sarajevo on 27-28 April 2001, towards providing humanitarian and economic assistance for concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by Member States and OIC relevant bodies. It also stresses the importance of the continuation of the activities undertaken by the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group and noted with appreciation the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry's special programme to assist the private sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. **Commends** the contributions of the OIC Member States at the Donors Conference for the Rehabilitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was held in Brussels in April 1996.

3. **Appeals** to Member States, Islamic institutions and other donors to make generous donations as well as provide financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB programme aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reconstruction of the country.

4. **Expresses its appreciation** for the assistance provided by the OIC Member States and for the commendable efforts of those Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. **Urges upon** the International Community to take efficient measures to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and humanitarian assistance relating to return of the refugees and displaced people to their homes by means of OIC Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. **Demands** that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina be safeguarded and protected along its internationally recognized borders.

7. **Requests** the OIC Member States, at the same time members of the Peace Implementation Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Coordination Committee to seek directing the biggest part of international assistance for reconstruction of Bosnia an Herzegovina to the regions inhabited by Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 14/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

Concerned at the adverse economic effects of the serious drought being experienced by the Republic of Somalia;

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. **Urges** OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.
3. **Commends** those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 16 /28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA IN THE FACE OF THE REFUGEE INFLUX FROM LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling earlier resolutions of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 16th Session of the COMCEC;

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea, within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to establish peace and ensure stability in some Member States, victims of armed conflicts;

Considering that the presence of a huge number of refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone constitutes and unbearable burden for the economy of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the need for the Republic of Guinea to reconstruct its country and ensure the survival of the refugees and their return to their respective countries;

1. **Appeals** to the international community and OIC Member States to provide a substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may cope with the difficulties caused by the repeated aggressions that it has been subjected to for some time now and the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees on its territory, the majority of whom are Muslims.

2. **Appeals** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may create the social infrastructures needed for the displaced population and the refugees, and overcome the deterioration of the environment brought about by this massive human presence.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 16/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling further Resolutions 57/19-P and 9/20-E adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, respectively;

Recalling the results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the sustained concern and interest of the leaders of the West African Sub-region, for peace to prevail in the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other friendly nations for the donations of food items, clothing and medicines for the refugees and displaced inhabitants of Sierra Leone;

Considering that the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has caused considerable damage to life and property and for five consecutive years has disrupted all economic activities particularly in the Mining, Agriculture and Industrial sectors, resulting in substantial loss of revenue to Government and the private sector;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Appeals** to the Member States and the international community to urgently extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable its people to undertake the much needed process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement of returnees and displaced inhabitants of about 1.5 million.
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accelerate the process of approval for projects already identified for Sierra Leone.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18 /28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 17/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Expresses** its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy.

3. **Urges** OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to Albania so that the Government of Albania may successfully implement its development programme.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19 /28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 18/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 18 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 80% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Noting with deep concern the imminent humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan and the fact that one million people face the risk of death by starvation due to a bitter winter and unprecedented drought conditions;

Also noting with concern the accelerated migration of Afghans into neighbouring countries because of existing humanitarian conditions and the onerous burden placed on these resource strained neighbouring countries;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced and took refuge in the neighbouring countries;

Recognizing that about 10 million mines were planted in different parts of the country:

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies.

2. **Notes with deep concern** that unless a major international effort is launched to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghans creating a safety net against starvation many more Afghans will be forced to immigrate or will perish.

3. **Urges** Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and to the internally displaced Afghans as well as to the Afghan refugees in neighbouring countries.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 19/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meager resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country;

Recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Invites** Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problems and other related consequences as well as implement its economic, social and cultural programmes.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 20/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this grave and very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armenian hostilities in the Upper-Karabakh district of Azerbaijan followed by the occupation of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which forced almost one million Azeri people to flee their homes in the face of the brutal attacks and gross violations of human rights by this aggression;

Recognizing the need to demonstrate in more concrete terms the solidarity of the OIC Member States with the Government and people of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and international organizations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Appeals** to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic and humanitarian assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.

2. **Calls upon** the international organizations to continue to grant humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 22/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 21/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Kyrgyz Republic after attainment of independence and sovereignty;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties of the transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy with the brotherly people of Kyrgyz Republic regarding the consequences of the natural disasters which struck this country, thus affecting the socio-economic situation;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Appeals** to all Muslims and Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to contribute to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyz Republic either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organizations so as to enable Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil its economic programme.

3. **Appeals also** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyz Republic.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/28-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 23/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on assistance to the Kashmiri people particularly Resolution 22/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Kashmiris by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Appeals** to Member States and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Islamic Development Bank and Philanthropists, to grant generous humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

2. **Also appeals** to Member States and the Islamic Institutions to grant scholarships to the Kashmiri students in different universities and institutions in the OIC countries.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 23/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by the Republic of Yemen which arose from the burdens of reunification and the big losses caused by the aborted secession attempt which took place in June 1994 as well as the devastating flood which swept Republic of Yemen and the losses ensuing from the Rift Valley plague.

Appreciating the efforts made and success achieved by the Government of the Republic of Yemen in implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform;

Taking into consideration the heavy burdens borne by the Yemeni Government to provide shelter for groups of refugees from neighbouring African countries;

Recalling that Yemen is one of the least developed countries;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation for the efforts of Yemeni Government in overcoming its economic difficulties and the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and the success achieved in that regard.

2. **Calls** on Member States and subsidiary organs to provide financial and technical assistance to the Yemani government to combat the Rift Valley fever and to face the effects and the resulting losses of this epidemic.

3. **Renews its call** to the Member States and all regional and international organizations to extend all kinds of economic assistance to the Yemeni Government to support its efforts aimed at implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and at wiping out the ravages suffered by Yemen as a result of the floods as well as alleviating the heavy burden of sheltering large number of refugees from neighbouring African countries.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF PALESTINE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 25/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the role played by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-rule regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a view to improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and building up the national economy;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Commends** the initiative proposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Extraordinary Session of the Arab Summit held in Cairo in October 2000 to set up two funds for the Intifada and Al-Aqsa with a capital of US$ 1 billion, 250 million of which was donated by the Kingdom on top of the initiative undertaken by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to take care of one thousand families of martyrs and victims of the Palestinian Intifada. The Conference **also commends** the contributions of other member States to these two funds, as shown in the attached table, and calls on all the member States to continue supporting their Palestinian brothers to enable them to face the difficult economic conditions they are suffering as a result of the Israeli aggression.

3. **Welcomes** the initiative of the Republic of Iraq to donate one billion Euros to meet the urgent needs of the Palestinian people.

4. **Commends** the efforts made by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in order to reconstruct what occupation had destroyed, as well as the efforts exerted to build up and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.

5. **Urges** the speedy granting of the required and approved assistance by the concerned Member States and OIC bodies, with a view to helping the Palestine National Authority and the Palestinian people in the building up of the national economy and the consolidation of their national institutions.

6. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions advocating the provision of all forms of support and assistance as well as economic, technical, material and moral assistance in support of the Palestinian people and the Palestine National Authority and **Urges** that preferential treatment be accorded to Palestinian products as regards importation and exemption of taxes and customs duties.

7. **Urges** businessmen and investors of Member States to contribute to the implementation of economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions, with a view to building up the national economy and enabling the Palestine National Authority and its national institutions to implement their development programmes, during the coming transitional period, in the various economic, social and health fields.

8. **Urges** the Member States, in view of the obstacles raised by Israel in the face of the Palestinian labour force, to provide work opportunities to this Palestinian labour force, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people and putting an end to unemployment.

9. **Also urges** the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine National Authority in the economic, commercial and social fields. **Expresses great appreciation** for the assistance provided by some Member States to the Palestinian people in order to build up the national economy in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution N° 26/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution N° 25/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the recent admission of the Republic of Mozambique to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference during Seventh Summit of Heads of States and Governments held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in December, 1994;

Expressing its deep concern over the unprecedented floods in Southern Africa and Mozambique in particular, that caused loss of lives, extensive destruction infrastructures, deterioration of socio-economic situation and dislodgement and scattering of landmines;

Taking note of the forthcoming Donors' Conference to be held in Maputo, Mozambique from 12 to 13 July, 2001, with the aim of mobilizing financial resources for the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and assistance to the people affected by the floods occurred earlier in 2001 in Mozambique.

Noting with satisfaction that the process of pacification and democratisation in place in Mozambique creates a climate of peace and harmony conductive to a solid platform of a true reconciliation among Mozambicans, a "sine qua non" condition for the implementation of economic and social programmes;

Appreciating the efforts being made by the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of the national reconstruction programme;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** thanks to the member states which have extended assistance to Mozambique to alleviate the suffering of its people resulting from the floods that affected the country, and in particular the GCC States.

2. **Appeals** to Islamic Development Bank, all Islamic Institutions and the international community in general to render their material and financial support in order to ensure the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and rehabilitation of the affected people in Mozambique.

3 **Emphasizes** the need to promote and encourage the role of the private sector particularly within the context of development of Small and Medium Enterprises.

4. **Urges** the developed countries to write off the external debt of Mozambique in the light of its current critical socio-economic situation.

5. **Urges** the international community to increase its assistance to Mine-clearance Programmes, taking into account the far reaching effects of the floods.

6. **Urges** the international community to render assistance for setting up national, sub-regional, regional and international disaster prevention, preparedness and management mechanisms, including early warning systems.

7. **Commends** the efforts of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to address the devastating effects of the floods and thanks international community for the support, solidarity and humanitarian assistance rendered to Mozambique.

8. **Calls upon** all Member States to continue their support to the implementation of the programme of reconstruction of Mozambique.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 26/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter as well as members' commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Deeply concerned at critical situation which Tajikistan has faced in the light of 5 years of bloody civil war, resulted in the death, injury and displacement of thousands of people as well as destruction of its economic and social infrastructures;

Noting the return of about 200 thousands Tajik refugees to their homeland which necessitates a great financial and technical support;

Recalling the report of the World Food Programme which estimates that 25 per cent of Tajikistan's population is in dire need of food aid;

Noting with concern the marked spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhea, victims of which are especially infants, children and women;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** to the assistance extended by some Member States.
2. **Appeals** to all members and Islamic financial institutions to make their generous contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Tajikistan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Tajikistan to fulfil its rehabilitation programmes.
3. **Urges** the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Tajikistan.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/28-E
ON
ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF FLOODS AND TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SUDAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 28/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution 27/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the devastating natural disaster suffered by Sudan as a result of floods and torrential rains in many parts of the country;

Realizing the tragic effects involved, including the sweeping away of farms, the destruction of thousands of homes and the wiping out of infrastructures, which, in turn, led to the displacement of tens of thousands of citizens, the shortage of food and agricultural products, the pollution of environment and the ensuing dangers to public health;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Commends** the Member States which have already extended prompt relief, namely: the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait and State of the United Arab Emirates.
2. **Urges** Member States to respond to this humanitarian appeal by extending the necessary assistance.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/28-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 29/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Affirming the principles and objectives which underscore cooperation and solidarity of the Ummah with its members;

Recalling that the Republic of Djibouti is sheltering on its territory an important number of refugees and displaced persons representing more than one third of its population, and weighing heavily on its health and educational infrastructures;

Deeply concerned at the recent floods causing an important loss in livestock, as well as serious damage to roads and health establishments thus causing cholera and malaria epidemics;

Aware that the Republic of Djibouti has resolved, through dialogue, a three-year internal conflict which had seriously affected its economy;

Conscious that peace should be strengthened through the preservation of social gains;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Makes** an urgent appeal to the Member States to provide substantial financial and material support to the Republic of Djibouti for the consolidation of peace, the reconstruction of the country and the implementation of its structural adjustment programme.

2. **Calls on** the Member States to assist the Republic of Djibouti in its struggle against the disastrous consequences of the recent flood at both the social and economic levels.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/28-E
ON
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CHECHNIYAN PEOPLE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 30/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 29/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Guided by the noble principles of Islam and the objectives of the OIC Charter which emphasize on the common objectives and destiny of the people of the Ummah as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the concerns and the support expressed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) in December 1994 regarding the situation in Chechniya which has deteriorated again in 1999;

Referring to the call to all Member States made by His Excellency S. Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, for a rapid humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees of Checheniya and its readiness to assist in coordination of this effort;

Expressing deep concern over the plight of Muslim refugees and displaced people of Chechniya and humanitarian and material losses resulting from the Chechniya Crisis in 1999;

Welcoming voluntary humanaitarian assistances provided by some Member States, as well as some affiliated institutions of the OIC for people and refugees of Chechniya;

1. **Calls on** all Member States, Islamic Philanthrophist Institutions and appeals to the international community to urgently provide generous humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees of Chechniya.

2. **Recommends** to all Member States to encourage their relevant institutions, NGO's and individuals to provide humanitarian assistance for people and refugees of Chechniya.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/28-E
ON
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 31/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 2/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 9-11 December 1991 on the activities of the COMCEC mandating it to formulate new Strategies for the enhancement of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among OIC Member States and to take appropriate action for its implementation;

Recalling resolution No. 8/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994) which endorsed the Strategy and the Plan of Action;

Recalling Resolution No. 30/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the resolution of the Ministerial level meetings in different areas of cooperation held under the auspices of the COMCEC.

Also recalling the Resolutions adopted at the sixteen previous sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among Member States, particularly in the area of trade;

Further recalling the deliberations of the World Food Summit held in Rome from 13 to 17 November, 1996 and considering the crucial importance for the survival of humankind including the well-being of the people of the Islamic Ummah, of the principles and commitments embodied in Rome declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the Resolutions of the COMCEC;

Recognizing the importance for the Member States of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of regional economic groupings and signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements and creation of the World Trade Organization and its subsequent Agreements;

Appreciating that starting with its Eleventh Session, COMCEC serves as a platform where the Ministers of Economy could exchange views on current world economic issues and, that the topics "Implications of the Uruguay Round of trade Negotiations and the Establishment of the World Trade Organization on the external trade of OIC Member States", "Privatization Experiences in Member States", "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings particularly the European Union on the Economies of Member States", "Intra-OIC Trade and Investment and Economic Stabilisation and Structural Reforms in Member States" and "Human Resource Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC", and "Strengthening of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Facing Globalisation and Liberalisation" were the themes for the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th Sessions of the COMCEC, respectively;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Stresses** the need for COMCEC to continue to pay utmost attention to coordination and cooperation among Member States with regard to the membership of new countries that wish to join the World Trade Organization, and to the clarification of positions on the new issues and agreements under consideration within the framework of the WTO, with a view to strengthening the negotiating position of these countries at the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations especially with respect to the built-in agenda and to the new ones.

2. **Expresses satisfaction** that the Islamic Development Bank has successfully carried out the mandate given by COMCEC to organise Coordination Meetings for Member States to consult among themselves and better prepare for the WTO Ministerial Meetings held in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, in Geneva from 18-20 May 1998 and in Seattle from 30 November to 03 December 1999 respectively with a view to assisting them to adopt a common stand regarding the issues raised in the Agenda of those meetings.

3. **Takes note** of the fourth upcoming WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in November 2001 in Doha, Qatar and calls upon the ICDT and IDB to organise an expert group meeting before the WTO Ministerial Conference which could be followed by a meeting of OIC Ministers of Trade with a view to defining a common position.

4. **Appreciates** the technical assistance programmes of the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States which are either members of the WTO or in the process of accession to the Organization, and the role of the Bank in calling for consultative meetings of Member States and the Seminars and Workshops it organizes for this purpose.

5. **Notes with appreciation** that the Strategy for Economic and Commercial Cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member States and is based on the principles giving emphasis to private sector, economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member States and their international obligations.

6. **Also notes with appreciation** that the revised Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

7. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in organizing Private Sector Meetings as directed by the COMCEC for an effective implementation of the Plan of Action.

8. **Underlines** the crucial importance of the active participation of the private sector in economic cooperation among the Member States and calls upon ICCI to pursue its efforts to further involve the private sector in the economic cooperation among Member States.

9. **Also appreciates** the State of Qatar for having organized the Seventh Private Sector Meeting on 15 - 18 October 2000 and the 8th Islamic Trade Fair on 15-20 October 2000.

10. **Welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Guinea to host the 8th Private Sector Meeting from 9-11 October 2001 in Conakry in collaboration with ICCI and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Guinea, and calls on Member States to encourage their private sectors to actively participate in these meetings.

11. **Appreciates** the efforts exerted by the ICDT in organizing the Islamic Trade Fair which is held once every two years under the supervision of COMCEC.

12. **Takes note** of the agreement reached between Senegal and the State of United Arab Emirates to the effect that the UAE will host the 9th Islamic Trade Fair in Sharjah from 21-26 December 2002, together with the 9th Private Sector Meeting.

13. **Further welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Guinea to host the 11th Private Sector Meeting and the 10th Islamic Trade Fair in 2004 and calls upon Member States to actively participate in these Islamic Trade Fairs and welcomes initiatives of Member States to hold these Trade Fairs in future, to the extent possible, concurrently with some high level meetings.

14. **Emphasizes** the need to urgently implement the revised Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States the OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

15. **Requests** the Member States to take appropriate measures including necessary cooperation, coordination and consultation among themselves to make efforts with the required possible economic and technical support from the developed countries, international community and relevant international organizations and financial institutions to increase their food production capacity with a view to arriving at national food security as well as enhancing the purchasing power of their people.

16. **Invites** the Member States to host sectoral Expert Group Meetings in those priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action where no Expert Group Meeting has taken place so far.

17. **Welcomes** the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host two sectoral Expert Group Meetings in the area of "Transport and Communications" and "Food, Agriculture and Rural Development" of the Plan of Action..

18. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of the sectoral Expert Group Meeting in the area of "Money, Finance and Capital Flows" by the government of the Republic of Turkey, on 1-3 September 1997 in Istanbul.

19. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of a sectoral Expert Group Meeting on Foreign Trade, within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Action by the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 24-25 October 1997 in Karachi.

20. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of the sectoral Expert Group Meeting in the area of Technological and Technical Cooperation by the government of the Republic of Turkey from May 6-8, 1998.

21. **Thanks** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the Third OIC Ministerial Conference on Posts and Telecommunications from 8-11 July 1996 and calls upon the Follow-up Committee to monitor implementation of the relevant resolutions and the Tehran Declaration.

22. **Thanks also** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the First OIC Ministerial Conference on Tourism from 2-4 October, 2000 in Isfahan.

23. **Welcomes** the offer of Malaysia to host the Second OIC Ministerial Conference on Tourism on 3-7 October, 2001.

24. **Invites** IDB to continue its active support in view of ensuring effective and urgent implementation of the revised Plan of Action.

25. **Welcomes** the hosting of Seminar-Workshop by the Republic of Senegal in cooperation with IDB to familiarize the African member states with the Plan of Action, and recommends that similar seminars be held in other regions and sub-regions of OIC.

26. **Notes with appreciation** the holding of an international conference on "Strengthening Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Facing Globalization and Liberalization" by SESRTCIC in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the United Arab Emirates, the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Development Bank in Abu Dhabi, from 21 to 22 May 2000, the outcome of which constituted a major input to the exchange of views' session on the subject during the 16th Session of the COMCEC held in Istanbul on 23-26 October 2000.

27. **Recognizes** that the Exchange of Views organized during the annual sessions of the COMCEC would be utilized to coordinate the positions of the Member States vis-a-vis major world economic issues.

28. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the government of the Republic of Sudan to host sectoral Expert Group Meeting on "Energy and Mining" and "Human Resources Development."

29. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the Republic of Gabon to organise a sub-regional seminar for the OIC States of Central and East Africa on "the role of IDB in the promotion of the private sector" in cooperation with IDB and the other concerned institutions of the OIC.

30. **Thanks** Burkina Faso for hosting a regional workshop on Industry for East, West and Central African OIC member states in cooperation with the IDB and other related OIC institutions.

31. **Welcomes** the offer of the State of Palestine to host a sectoral Expert Group Meeting on "Labour and Social Issues" and a Workshop on "Environment and Population."

32. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an Expert Group Meeting in the area of Health and Sanitary Issues to be followed by a Ministerial meeting on the same topic.

33. **Thanks** the Republic of Turkey for successfully hosting an open-ended expert group meeting to explore all possible ways and means of accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action, which was held on 6-7 May, 2001 in Istanbul, the conclusions of which were endorsed subsequently by the 17th Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the COMCEC.

34. **Welcomes** the offer of Indonesia to host an International Workshop on Employment and Manpower Exchange.

35. **Welcomes** the offer of Arab Republic of Egypt to host a OIC Ministerial Meeting to promote intra-OIC trade.

36. **Takes note** with appreciation that ICDT organized a Workshop on "The Effects of non-tariff Barriers on the Foreign Trade of Member States" on 12-14 June, 2001 in Casablanca, in collaboration with related OIC institutions, namely SESRTCIC, ICCI and IDB and other international organizations and thanks the Kingdom of Morocco for successfully hosting the workshop in Casablanca.

37. **Welcomes** the decision taken by the 16th Session of the COMCEC that "Effects of Non-Tariff Barriers on the Foreign Trade of the member Countries" be the theme of for the exchange of views at the 17th Session of the COMCEC to be held from 18 to 21 October, 2001 in Istanbul.

38. **Notes with appreciation** that 17th Session of the COMCEC will be held from 18 to 21 October, 2001 in Istanbul and calls upon the Member States to effectively and actively participate in the meeting.

39. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/28-E
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 32/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution No. 29/26-E adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 31/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling that tourism has been identified as a priority area for cooperation in the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States adopted by the 7th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca in December 1994;

Convinced that tourism forms a main pivot in economic development, cultural exchange and rapprochement between nations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Invites** Member States to cooperate in the following areas:-

    - **provision** and exchange of publicity and advertising materials on tourism in different languages,

    - **organizing** special tourism and gastronomy weeks and popular art exhibitions in the Member States,

    - **production** and exchange of documentary films on main archeological landmarks in the Member States,

    - **organizing** group travel among Member States, to strengthen bonds among their people,

    - **encouraging** tourist investments in Member States and directing investors, particularly the private sector, to realize tourist projects in these States,

    - **facilitating** contacts among experienced tourist offices in Member States.

- **Facilitating** establishment of data network and electronic exchange of information on Tourism and its related services in OIC Member States.

2. **Encourages** Member States to find ways and means to facilitate further cooperation between World Tourism Organization (WTO) and OIC, and hold a meeting of OIC at the sidelines of WTO annual session in order to coordinate their position with regard to different topics, particularly the compilation of code of conduct for tourism.

3. **Thanks** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the 1st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism in Isfahan on 2-4 October 2000 and takes note of the Isfahan Declaration and the Ministerial Resolution of the Conference.

4. **Requests** the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to undertake preparations for the meeting of the Follow-up Committee envisaged in the Isfahan Declaration and the Ministerial Resolution.

5. **Welcomes** the offer of Malaysia to host the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism on 3-7 October, 2001 and calls upon all Member States to actively take part in it.

6. **Takes note** of the proposal of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organise in the future on a regular basis private sector meetings on tourism immediately prior to future OIC Ministerial Conferences on Tourism so that the issues raised in and recommendations of the private sector meeting may be considered by the Ministerial Conference.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the annual sessions of COMCEC and to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/28-E
ON
STATUS OF THE SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 33/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 18/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 32/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Having reviewed the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit; (vii) Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC) and (viii) Agreement on the Creation of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector;

Having taken cognizance of the resolutions issued by the Sixteenth Session of COMCEC on the matter;

Having taken note also of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses satisfaction** at the efforts of the General Secretariat, the IDB and the ICCI to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.

2. **Welcomes** the initiatives taken by COMCEC to effect the signing of the Agreements/Statutes that fall within the framework of cooperation among Member States and **recommends** that this practice be pursued.

3. **Notes with satisfaction** that 22 Member States have already signed the Framework Agreement and that eight have ratified it and urges those who have not yet done so, to do it as soon as possible so as to enable the required negotiations to start.

4. **Requests** the General Secretariat and its specialised subsidiary organs to exert their efforts to convince member states of the need to sign and ratify the agreements and to regularly follow up on the matter.

5. **Calls upon** Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at their earliest.

6. **Urges** the Member States that have ratified the above Agreements to take follow-up actions and inform the General Secretariat about the progress of implementation.

7. **Notes with satisfaction** that the Agreements for the establishment of the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit have come into effect as of 1 August 1994 and **invites** member states which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement of the Corporation and pay their respective subscriptions to its capital to make it possible to draw the expected benefits at the widest scale possible within the OIC system.

8. **Expresses its thanks and appreciation** to the IDB for its efforts to establish the Corporation.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/28-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ACTIVE IN THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE FIELDS.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 34/9-E(IS) of the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 31/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara; and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca; respectively;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above-mentioned subsidiary organs;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Expressing its appreciation at the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the Subsidiary Organs in the elaboration of the New Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Commends** the role which the Ankara, Casablanca and Dhaka Centres are playing each in their respective fields.

2. **Urges** the Member States to actively and effectively participate in the work of these organs and expeditiously respond to the questionnaires circulated by them, and closely follow up their documents and studies so as to achieve maximum benefit from these organs in the area of economic cooperation among the Member States.

3. **Encourages** these organs to intensify contacts with international and regional institutions particularly those working in the framework of the United Nations and others, such as Bretton Woods institutions and to benefit from the studies and reports produced by these institutions.

4. **Urges** the Member States, which have not done so thus far, to settle their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies, and to act for the settlement of their arrears, if any, at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs.

5. **Notes that** the Member States are to benefit from the special services offered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTON NO. 35/28-E
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Having taken note of the Resolution No. 35/9(IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 20/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference; Resolution No.31/8-E (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran; Resolution 32/26-E of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; and Resolution No. 34/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note with appreciation of the report on the activities and operations of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its field of operation and activity concerning project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance and other fields of cooperation;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB has played an active role in implementing the OIC Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference as well as the various resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), particularly the Export Financing Scheme (formerly known as "Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme") and the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Also noting with satisfaction that within the framework of its commitments aimed at meeting its Member States' needs, the IDB has developed strategies for new programmes, some of which were initiated under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of intra-trade among Islamic countries;

Further noting with appreciation that the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) commenced its operations in July 1995, and expressing thanks and appreciation to IDB for its successful efforts in achieving the task of this Corporation;

Having taken note also of the report of the Secretary General in this regard:

1. **Appreciates** the creation of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), by the IDB Board of Governors at its Twenty-Fourth Meeting. Its Articles of Agreement have been signed by 39 Member States and ratified by 19 States and 3 public financial institutions. The Corporation commenced its activities after the first meeting of its General Assembly on 8-7-2000 and the first meeting of its Board of Directors on 5-8-2000. The Conference urges member states which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Articles of the Agreement of the ICD.

2. **Expresses** its full satisfaction at the devotion and efficiency with which the IDB President and his assistants are running this institution to ensure its good performance, as it continues to make an invaluable contribution to the development and progress of Muslim populations.

3. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank to keep up its beneficial action and strive to increase the mobilization of necessary resources for augmenting its services to the Member States, and to the Islamic Ummah at large.

4. **Appreciates** the Bank's efforts to create the IDB Infrastructure Fund with a capital of 1500 million US dollar to develop infrastructure in Member States in the fields of energy and hydro-electricity, communications, transport etc. and to support the private sector.

5. **Commends** the IDB on the steps taken to implement the Resolutions of the 8th and 9th Islamic Summits on Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century.

6. **Calls on** the Member States to participate in various schemes which the Bank has recently started implementing and to benefit from the Export Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks' Portfolio, the IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

7. **Urges** member states which have not yet signed or ratified the Articles of Agreement establishing the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) to urgently do so and to pay their share of subscribed capital in order to generalize its benefits on the widest possible scale in the framework of OIC.

8. **Requests** the General Secretariat, the IDB, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to jointly organize regional seminars on the various schemes approved by the COMCEC, especially the Export Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the General Framework Agreement on the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Islamic Multilateral Clearing Union with a view to ensuring efficient and speedy implementation of these schemes for the benefit of the business community of the Islamic Ummah.

9. **Invites** the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

10. **Also calls upon** the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress in the Member States.

11. **Welcomes** the decision taken at the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to commission the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to take necessary measures to achieve a substantial increase in the authorized and subscribed capital of the IDB

12. **Expresses** appreciation for IDB efforts to make arrangements for preparatory meetings prior to WTO ministerial meetings for the sake of coordination and consultations on issues raised, and exchange of views among Member States on these issues. It also commends IDB support to Member States in their efforts to effectively participate in multilateral trade negotiations and its continued provision of technical and financial assistance to Member States.

13. **Expresses** appreciation for IDB efforts to accord preferential treatment to companies and contractors from Member States in the implementation of projects financed by the Bank. It calls upon IDB to intensify its efforts in this field.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/28-E
ON
AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC OPERATING IN THE ECONOMICAND COMMERCIAL FIELDS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 36/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 35/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken congnizance of the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) and of the Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA);

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the OIC Strategy and Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Confirming the important role that Private Sector has to play in the development of Member States and promotion of Intra-Islamic Cooperation;

Appreciating the role played by these two institutions in their respective fields of action;

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Notes with appreciation** the important role which the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Islamic Shipowners' Association are playing in their respective fields.

2. **Takes note** with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Seventh Private Sector Meeting.

3. **Congratulates** the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) for its important initiative aimed at maintaining contacts with businessmen and promoting socioeconomic development in Member States.

4. **Appeals** to the government of Member States to encourage their Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry to develop a framework of cooperation with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and contribute to its programs to enhance trade and investment among Member States.

5. **Takes note** with appreciation the recommendations of 34th Session of the Executive Committee and the 17th Meeting of the General Assembly of the ICCI.

6. **Thanks** the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Union of the Tunisian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for opening the regional offices of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jeddah and Tunis respectively.

7. **Expresses** thanks to the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for extending consistent support to the Islamic Shipowners' Association, giving donations and hosting its Headquarters.

8. **Also expresses thanks**_to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allowing the setting up of the Headquarters of the Bakkah Shipping Company (BASCO) in Jeddah.

9. **Takes Note with appreciation** the recommendations of the 22nd Session of the Executive Committee and the 14th Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Shipowners' Association held in Dubai, UAE.

10. **Commends** the initiative of the Islamic Shipowners' Association for establishing the Islamic Shipping Company and a Cooperative Information System and invites Member States and the Private Sector, the shipping companies, Islamic financial institutions as well as private individuals in the Islamic countries to contribute to the capital of the Islamic Shipping Company and to encourage the treatment of the company's ships on equal footing with national ships at the Member States' seaports.

11. **Urges** the Member States which have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners' Association.

12. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Shipowners' Association.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/28-E
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 37/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha;

Recalling also Resolution 36/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the process of globalization and economic liberalization could offer new opportunities and challenges for all developing countries including OIC member states;

Recognizing that recent developments in both the global and the domestic economic environment and the emerging trend towards interdependence among developing countries – including Islamic countries – spurring them on to contribute to economic cooperation, collaboration and integration.

Recognizing also that inter-regional, regional and sub-regional cooperation among Islamic Countries is an important element in the development strategy, particularly for expanding trade and investment flow and an essential contribution for the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the Islamic Countries ;

Welcoming the efforts of a number of OIC Member States which have made notable progress in building their potentialities and strengthening their competitiveness on the international markets through active participation in the Global Trade System and attraction of more investments.

Expressing concern that many OIC Member States have been marginalized in the international economic system through lack or weakness of institutional arrangements which are necessary for expansion of their foreign trade and participation in the international financial markets;

Taking into account that the formation of an Islamic Common Market is a long-run process and requires comprehensive studies and at the same time requires its own implementation and follow up arrangements;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of implementing the Strategy and Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States, the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States; the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States; the Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among Member States; and the Agreement on the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, for the purpose of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among Member States with a view to achieving the ultimate objective i.e. the establishment of an Islamic Common market.

2. **Requests** the COMCEC to coordinate the efforts and studies undertaken or to be undertaken in this regard by ICDT or the other relevant OIC institutions and centers with a view to taking necessary practical steps to reach the objectives related to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.

3. **Reiterates** the need for specific arrangements among OIC Member States to take necessary steps to secure their optimal share in the global economic and trading system, through, inter alia, analysis of the consequences that the establishment of an Islamic Common Market could have in this respect.

4. **Expresses its desire** to see Member States extending their cooperation and coordination in the areas of market access, competition policy, transfer of technology and know how, finance, investment and eventual development of an integrated information network and an infrastructure for achieving the objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

5. **Invites** Member States to formulate specific proposals for cooperation and coordination in setting up centers of advanced studies, and high-level expertise in areas where they can discover potentials for expanding trade and investment among themselves with a view to developing cooperation in areas that would facilitate realization of an Islamic Common Market. It also takes note of the undertaking by the Islamic Republic of Iran to set up a center of advanced studies and excellence to conduct research and studies.

6. **Commends** the Islamic Republic of Iran for holding an "International Seminar on Ways and Means to Establish an Islamic Common Market" in Tehran from 27-28 September, 2000 and also commends the State of Qatar for convening an "Expert Group Meeting on the Implications of Establishing an Islamic Common Market" in Doha from 13-14 October, 2000, and **takes note of** the recommendations made by the two meetings, stressing the need to subject the activities relating to this area to effective processes of study and coordination.

7. **Urges** the Member States to encourage any initiative by their private sector for expanding economic, financial, trade and investment cooperation with other Islamic Countries.

8. **Stresses** the importance of trade fairs and of establishing a network of trade focal points in the Member States to facilitate expansion of trade and investment among them in an expeditious manner as an effective contribution towards the objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

9. **Thanks** the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the Islamic International Trade Fair in Jeddah from 9-14 June 2001, organized by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the IDB and ICDT noting that a seminar was also held concurrently by the IDB, ICCI and the Jeddah Chamber on ways and means of promoting intra-OIC trade.

10. **Notes** with appreciation the initiative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to set up a website to provide information and data on commercial capabilities and potentials of the Islamic countries in order to facilitate intra-trade and contribute to the objective of creating an Islamic Common Market.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/28-E
ON
ROLE OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN THE 21st CENTURY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 38/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, State of Qatar;

Recalling Resolution No. 27/27E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the relevant paragraph of Resolution No. (1) of the 16th Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC)

Also taking into consideration the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States approved by the 10th Session of the COMCEC and endorsed by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

Noting that the IDB document on "Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of Economic, Commercial and Financial Cooperation" is a long term strategic framework document characterized by far-sightedness which provides an impetus to the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action.

Welcoming the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the convening of an international conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to address the Correlation between Technology Transfer and Globalisation with particular reference to the economic, technological and scientific fields in order to enable Member States of the OIC to keep up with the accelerating pace of economic globalisation and to take advantage of its opportunities;

Having considered of the report of the Secretary General and the statement of the President of the Islamic Development Bank on the subject;

1. **Appreciates** this initiative and its significant role in preparing the Islamic Ummah to meet the requirements of international economic developments.

2. **Appreciates also** the initiative of IDB to prepare the document "Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of Economic, Commercial and Financial Cooperation" and to call upon the Ummah to face the challenges posed by the 21st Century.

3. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank with respect to the programme to reinforce trade among member states and the Bank's allocation of US$ 1 billion from its special funds and urges Member States and their relevant bodies as well as their private economic actors to take the necessary measures in order to support the efforts of the Bank to secure the necessary additional funds which amount to $ 1 billion from the collective murabaha and the two-phased murabaha.

4. **Urges** Member States to develop policies, strategies and administrative measures to supplement the efforts of the IDB in expanding intra-trade, and urges Member States to designate national focal points if they have not yet done so.

5. **Expresses** its appreciation of the efforts made by the Task Forces on Training, Health and Literacy and urges the Member States and relevant bodies to combine their efforts with those of the task forces concerned.

6. **Calls upon** member states to cooperate in the area of prospective studies to explore the possibilities of cooperative action to deal with the phenomenon of globalization.

7. **Urges** the Islamic Ummah to acquire knowledge and skills in fields such as information and communication technology to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

8. **Urges** OIC Member States and institutions to implement diligently the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States.

9. **Appreciates** the consultations held by the IDB with other sister institutions to determine effective ways to translate the IDB document into practical programmes.

10. **Also appreciates** the role of the IDB in organizing the meeting of Regional Economic Organizations in the Islamic world at its headquarters from 16 to 19 Rabi Al Awal 1419H (8-11/08/1998) as recommended by the 8th Islamic Summit, and the meeting of regional organizations in the IDB Member States on the fringe of the 25th Annual Meeting of the IDB Board of Governors in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 11-12 Sha'ban 1421H (7-8/11/2000).

11. **Commends** the IDB and other cooperating institutions for the work done during the meeting of Experts in Health, Literacy, Training and Trade, and the programme of action suggested by the Experts to implement the Summit resolution.

12. **Urges,** the IDB and other cooperating institutions to proceed with the implementation of these programmes to achieve the required quantitative objectives.

13. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Standing Committees in preparing the Ummah for the 21st century and calls upon OIC Institutions to explore the challenges of the 21st century each contributing to its respective field of competence, and to determine the response of the Ummah to these challenges.

14. **Urges** Member States to take the necessary measures required to cooperate among themselves and with OIC Institutions in achieving the proposed quantitative objectives in the fields of intra-trade, Heath, Literacy and Training.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/28-E
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC STOCK EXCHANGE UNION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 39/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that in the context of current world economic situation the OIC member states require to develop their economic structures and consolidate economic relations among themselves and with other countries by creating the appropriate climate to attract and stabilize investments;

Commending the approach of the member states towards developing the private sector as well as encouraging the privatisation of their productive institutions;

Taking note of the importance of taking advantage of the benefits granted under the Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to market the products of the OIC Member States;

Appreciating the efforts made by most Member States to develop their stock exchanges by mobilizing and attracting national savings and channelling them into local investment opportunities to avoid flight of capital abroad;

Expressing its desire to avoid disruptive capital flows and secure the Stock exchanges of OIC Members from any future financial crisis;

Noting the advantages accruing from a specialized institution under the aegis of the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerned with coordination, monitoring and development of the stock markets of the OIC member states;

1. **Urges Member States** to continue to take the necessary steps to mobilize internal resources in the form of stocks and shares and to facilitate the optimal utilization of such resources in profitable investment projects both in public and private sectors.

2. **Invites the Member States** to press on with undertaking the necessary steps to develop their stock markets through appropriate legislations so as to enable their markets to be open to the outside world facilitating the in-flow of capital available in foreign markets, while taking into consideration the economic and monetary interests of these States.

3. **Urges Member States** to make every effort to expand the establishment of publicly owned companies facilitating wide distribution of shares among large numbers of individuals;

4. **Invites Member States** to set up a comprehensive database on their respective stock exchange and investment regimes and to explore the possibility of concluding regional agreements among themselves to establish links among their stock exchanges;

5. **Requests** the Ankara and Casablanca Centers to undertake necessary studies immediately on mechanism for a possible establishment of an Islamic Stock Exchange Union and a Stock Clearing House as well as the IDB to develop Islamic financial instruments acceptable to investors from the stand point of the Shariah;

6. **Further requests the Secretary General** to submit a report on the subject to the annual session of COMCEC and to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/28-E
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND IN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN LEBANON AND WESTERN BEKAA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Having noted the resolution No. 39/27-E, and 41/9-E(IS) adopted respectively by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

A. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolutions 2/19-E, 17/21-E, 22/22-E, 29/23-E, 32/24-E, 32/25-E, 35/25-E and 36/26-E, 39/27-E of the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the global environment, including the worsening trends in environmental pollution and the degradation of natural resources;

Stressing again the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Re-emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Noting that while there has been progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, at various levels, particularly at the national level, the lack of fulfillment of international commitments agreed upon at Rio has been very disappointing;

Stressing the commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration adopted by UNCED;

Recognizing that environmental degradation both natural and manmade is a major global concern which requires the strengthening of international cooperation and extending effective contributions for the protection of the environment;

Noting with satisfaction the recent developments towards the finalization of the International Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, which was adopted in Paris in September 1994 and inviting the Member States, which have not ratified all the relevant conventions, including the International Convention on Combating Desertification, to do so, as soon as possible;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities and also supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the Muslim world;

Expressing also its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on humankind and the environment and supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the whole world.

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries, and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Convention on Dangerous wastes and the Bamako Convention and relevant international agreements;

Guided by the teachings of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Encourages** Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2. **Urges** Member States to cooperate and coordinate within the existing Desertification Regional Centers for preparation and implementation of NAP and RAP in accordance with article 11 of the CCD.

3. **Invites** Member States to exchange information and experience in various environmental fields such as desertification, climate change and loss of biological diversity.

4. **Urges** developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources specially for protection of global environment in general, and loss of biological diversity.

5. **Also Urges** the Member States which have not ratified all the UN International Agreements on the Environment including the International Convention on Desertification and Drought to do so as soon as possible so that the Convention can come into force.

6. **Calls on** Member States to mobilise available financial and institutional resources needed for implementing national programs of environmental protection.

7. **Emphasizes** the commitments of developed countries in transferring environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing counties in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34 of Agenda 21.

8. **Urges** the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

9. **Condemns** Israel's continued rejection to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and carrying out uncontrolled nuclear programs.

10. **Requests** the international community, particularly relevant United Nations Organs, to conduct active scientific research on the rise in sea levels, and its socio-economic impacts, so as to protect the coastal zones and the wild life in the territories of the Member States.

11. **Urges** the developed countries to discharge their obligations under prevailing international agreements on the transfer to developing countries of financial resources and environmentally sound technologies.

12. **Reaffirms** the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation in seeking solutions to global environmental problems and requests the donor countries and international financial institutions to extend further support to regional networks and national focal points in States stricken by desertification.

13. **Stresses** that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies for the developing countries.

14. **Calls for** the dissemination of pioneering experiments for the application of environmental development in the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this field, whether through bilateral cooperation or multilateral programs for the exchange of expertise.

15. **Requests** Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing Centers and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

16. **Urges** all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings including consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of biological diversity, climate change, desertification, hazardous and radioactive waste.

17. **Rejects** the imposition of obligations on developing countries to contain the phenomenon of climate changes in addition to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol on the UN convention on Climate Changes and calls on Member States to oppose this orientation wherever it deemed necessary.

18. **Expresses** its satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program.

19. **Calls for** the intensification of this cooperation with emphasis on the problem of the remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of their societies, and calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines and war remnants in countries concerned.

20. **Appeals** to the parties to World War II to expeditiously provide Member States with information, data and maps on mines planted in their territories during the war and commit themselves to extend immediate aid and assistance required for the removal of these mines which still cause huge damage to human lives and obstruct development and construction in vital areas, while taking into consideration the decisions of the UN Conference on the Question of Mines which was held in Geneva in 1996.

21. **Calls on** Member States to intensify coordination and consultation among themselves in the framework of the UN and others, particularly specialized agencies concerned, on tackling this subject in an effective and meaningful manner.

22. **Expresses** solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the minefields left on in its territory by World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damage they cause to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for the damage and that the countries responsible for the mine danger, finance mine-hunting operations and produce minefield maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

B. ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND IN OCCUPIED SOUTH LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKAA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

Recalling also the UNEP GC decision (UNEP/GC.19/107) on environmental situation in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and expressing deep concern over the continued degradation of the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestine;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11-E and 15/18-E of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the Palestinian Arab Territories, and the Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories occupied by Israel;

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, Security Council and ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the escalating brutal and expansionist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Expressing deep concern upon the dumping by Israel of Highly toxic radioactive and chemical wastes in the Mediterranean sea and particularly in the Lebanese regional waters;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. **Condemns** and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, the setting of forests on fire, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources and polluting the neighbouring countries' coasts thereby causing considerable degradation of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and aggravating the economic and social situation of the citizens.

2. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and considers illegal any violation of this right.

3. **Urges** UNEP to update its report on the environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and submit it to the GC for immediate reaction.

4. **Requests** the Member States to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the citizens in the Lebanese territories previously occupied, in drawing up the plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories and stresses the need to adopt concrete measures for consolidating such plans and taking steps to expose the policies pursued by Israeli occupation authorities which have led to ecological degradation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the previously occupied Lebanese territories.

5. **Strongly Condemns** Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical features and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan.

6. **Calls for** the strengthening of the cooperation among the Member States in the field of earthquake monitoring and establish a mechanism from the Member States on the Read Sea so as to monitor earthquakes in the region and exchange the necessary information on treating this phenomenon.

7. **Condemns** Israel's continuous rejection to join the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty and to pursue nuclear programs which are bound to cause serious damage to the neighbouring Islamic States as these programs are not subject to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and calls upon the international parties and bodies concerned to adopt the measures necessary for putting an end to this damage, while stressing the importance of cooperation among the Member States concerned in the field of monitoring radiation fallout in the area.

8. **Opposes** the introduction of amendments to annex 7 of the Basle Convention on the prohibition of exporting dangerous wastes from OECD countries to non-OECD member countries until the states signatory to the Convention have approved the provisions of the annex.

9. **Strongly** emphasizes the need for in-depth studies of crucial issues on the environment affecting Member States so that they can keep abreast of their future development and implications.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Eighth Ninth of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/28-E
ON
THE SITUATION IN REGIONS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS, IN PARTICULAR IN THE BASIN OF THE ARAL SEA AND THE REGION OF SEMIPALATINSK.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Proceeding from the fact that any ecological catastrophes irrespective of the nature of their origin touch the interests of all countries of the world community and **reaffirming** the need to apply the principles of Islamic solidarity regarding these disasters;

Taking into consideration the extremely difficult situation in the Aral Sea basin where the world community during the last decades practically lost the second largest freshwater lake in the world as well as in Semipalatinsk region which has been the largest nuclear tests site in the world;

Understanding that the dangerous consequences of continuous drying of the Aral Sea influence the change of climate in northern hemisphere especially in the Asian continent;

Realizing the responsibility of the Islamic Ummah for the future of Muslim nations which inhabit the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk nuclear test site zone;

Deeply concerned that the catastrophe, which envelopes all spheres of life in the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk and has no any national limits, acquires a global character;

Recognizing that ecological imbalance is a major threat for the genetic pool of hundreds of thousands of people living in the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk regions;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the OIC and Governmental charity organizations of some Islamic countries for financial support and humanitarian aid for the Aral Sea region;

Supporting the participation of international and regional organizations (United Nations, European Union, World Bank) in the programme of rehabilitation of the Aral Sea region;

Noting that Semipalatinsk nuclear site has witnessed nuclear tests on a large scale including high intensity tests on the surface which have been conducted during the last forty years;

Recognizing that the consequences of the nuclear explosions will influence for a long time the environment of the region and the health of many generations of the people living there;

1. **Calls on** the U.N. for declaring the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk as a zone of global ecological catastrophe.

2. **Supports** the efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the Aral Sea and the ground of Semipalatinsk nuclear site which are undertaken by the Government of Kazakhstan as well as regional, international and charity organizations.

3. **Deems** it necessary to call a special meeting of the Ministers of Environments of Member States for discussing the environmental problems of the Muslim world, particularly of the Aral Sea, Semipalatinsk and other zones of the ecological catastrophes and **calls for** this issue to be raised in the relevant international forums.

4. **Appeals** to Member States and also to the international community to provide political, economic and financial support aimed at limitation of the impact of destructive consequences of the said catastrophes and at preventing further spreading of these ecological problems, and requests the Islamic Development Bank and charity foundations of the Muslim countries to explore ways and means to evolve programme providing support to the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk coordinated with existing international, regional and national programmes.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/28-E
ON
THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling the Resolution 51/39 dated 10 December 1995 of the United Nations General Assembly on the role of science and technology in the field of international security and disarmament as well as resolution No.43/9-E(IS) and No.41/27-E respectively adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit and the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the strategy for Science and Technology Developments in Islamic Countries and its implementation mechanisms as prepared by ISESCO in collaboration with COMSTECH and approved by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha from 12 to 13 November 2000;

Considering that new scientific and technological developments, especially space technology and its applications have extensive and important impacts on the everyday life of all nations and would strengthen the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries; and that in this respect the UN Third Conference on the Peaceful exploitation and utilization of the Extra-Atmospheric Space (UNISPACE-III) held from 17-30 July, 1999, has set the world general policy to enable the entire humanity to benefit from the possibilities offered by Space Science and Technology,

Considering the need to ensure an effective coordination between the activities carried out by OIC Organs and institutions in the field of Science and Technology in the best interest of the Joint Islamic Action on the subject.

Recognizing that the control regimes in the field of science and technology would increase the gap between developing and the developed countries and also recognizing that transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing and Islamic Countries would effectively promote North - South relations;

Recalling the Final Declaration of the 11th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Durban, South Africa, in September 1998 which inter-alia, the heads of States expressed that "the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of technology through Non-Transparent export control regimes with exclusive membership obstruct the socio-economic development of the developing countries";

Bearing in mind the exclusive and discriminatory character of certain export control regimes which are in contravention with the legal obligations of the Nuclear States and advanced industrial nations parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention;

Emphasizing that multilaterally negotiated guidelines to regulate the transfer of the advanced technology, equipment and materials with dual use would contribute to strengthening international peace and security;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the issue,

1. **Reaffirms** that the exchange of science and technology for peaceful purposes should be made in the interest of mankind and should be aimed to strengthening the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries.

2. **Invites** all States, particularly the developed countries, to commence multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested countries on the universal and non-discriminatory guidelines on transfer of advanced technology, materials and equipment with dual use applications.

3. **Requests** all advanced industrial states parties to international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties to review their existing national trade regulations and render them consistent with their obligations under those treaties by removing all restrictions beyond those established within the treaties.

4. **Encourages** the relevant international organizations and agencies to facilitate the transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing countries.

5. **Takes note** with satisfaction for the large scale participation of the OIC Member States in the Third U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Exploitation and Utilization of the Extra-Atmospheric Space (UNISPACE-III) held from 19-30 July 1999 in Vienna to study the appropriate ways and means to promote an effective cooperation between the OIC Member States in the field of Space Science and Technologies for a sustainable development.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to examine the best way to ensure an effective coordination between the activities carried out by the various OIC organs and institutions in the field of Science and Technology in order to dynamize and harmonize the Joint Islamic Action on the subject.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/28-E
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN CONTROLLING EPIDEMIC DISEASES AFFECTING MAN, FAUNA AND THE FLORA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling resolutions 30/23-E, 33/24-E, 38/25-E, 39/26-E, 42/27-E and 44/9E(IS) adopted respectively by the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern over the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human beings, animals and natural life in recent years;

Further expressing its concern over the spread of AIDS as a result of non-adherence to religious values and the slow progress of medical research to prevent and cure it;

Noting the serious threat of malaria to member countries;

Considering the gravity of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE - Mad Cow Disease) epidemic and its effect on animal and human health as well as on the world economy and international trade;

Lamenting years of continued devastation on human lives caused by malaria in several member states particularly in Africa;

Expressing its appreciation for the preventive and curative health measures taken by Member States during the pilgrimage season in particular;

Further expressing its deep appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services provided by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to pilgrims;

Considering the necessity of promoting cooperation among the Islamic States in the field of health in general;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Calls** for closer coordination between Member States and other countries on the one hand and the World Health Organization on the other hand in order to fight against this danger through the use of new vaccines and immunization schemes against contagious diseases.

2. **Calls** on member states to coordinate their efforts soon in the context of the WHO to prevent the spread of BSE on their territories.

3. **Calls** for greater coordination and cooperation among Member States in the area of health through the enforcement of international health regulations, such as vaccination of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, improvement of health conditions in addition to cooperation on health sensitization before pilgrims' departure through the media in their countries.

4. **Invites** Member States to collectively organize the fight against the expansion of the AIDS pandemic and to seriously uphold medical research efforts in this field at national, regional and international levels, and request the Secretary General to set up an Experts Group composed of medical and pharmaceutical specialists of Member States to meet and discuss the matter;

5. **Also invites** Member States to devote special attention to highlighting the religious moral values in their educational establishments, their media and their Da'wa fora, as those values are the most effective means to prevent the spread of that pandemic.

6. **Urges** Member States, their relevant national and regional institutions, and international cooperation institutions, in particular the world health Organization (WHO), to set up immediately a mechanism of early warning and control as well as rapid exchange of information on the marketing and import of meat and by-products infected with BSE ("mad cow" disease) and Rift Valley Fever;

7. **Invites** Member States to take strict measures against reprehensible practices on the part of certain food importers and industrialists and to grant urgency and priority to supporting scientific and medical research related to developing agricultural and animal produce so as to achieve food self sufficiency;

8. **Supports** the call for holding a meeting, in the near future, of Member State's Ministers of Health on the subject of epidemic diseases that affect humans through human beings, animals, plants and the environment and welcomes the kind offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host this meeting in Tehran.

9. **Decides** that the mandate of the said Conference also cover the establishment of Inter-Islamic cooperation in the field of health in general, including pharmaceuticals.

10. **Salutes** the initiative of the Federation Republic of Nigeria for having hosted a summit of African Leaders in April 2000 in Abuja on the scourge of malaria and **appeals** to all member states, and regional and international organizations, in particular the WHO, to join in the fight for the control and eradication of the malaria epidemic in Africa.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/28-E
ON
DRUG AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE ABUSES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conferences and by the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing its concern at the manufacture and illegal trafficking as well as the widespread abuse of drugs which endanger the health of millions, particularly among young people;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the social and economic fabric of the afflicted countries;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in drug abuse adopted by the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Noting with appreciation the Universal Declaration on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the 17th Special Session of the United Nations' General Assembly held in New York, in February 1990, and the Declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs in April 1990;

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the 1961 single convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1988 Convention on Narcotic Drugs against illegal trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures to control drug materials including chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which has increased their illicit processing;

Reaffirming the guiding principles of the prevailing conventions on narcotics traffic and psychotropic substances as well as the control system;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and the relevant international organizations to exert concerted and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abuse, trafficking and smuggling of narcotics and psychotropic substances into Islamic countries;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse and its illegal production, processing and trafficking on Member States;

Recalling that the teachings of the true Islamic religion categorically forbid the use and trafficking in drugs;

Having considered the Secretary General's Report on the subject,

1. **Requests** the Member States to diligently follow up the guidelines contained in the recommendations made by the OIC Expert Group meeting held from 18 to 20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to combat the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trafficking.

2. **Urges** the Member States to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their systems with respect to the licit production and trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations.

3. **Also** urges the Member States to give greater attention to the propagation of religious consciousness and discussion within their respective educational institutions, mass media and Dawa fora on the gravity of the production, use and trafficking in drugs as well as their categorical prohibition from the religious and legal viewpoints.

4. **Welcomes** the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substitution products.

5. **Commends** the ISESCO programmes and activities in propagating religious, health, and moral awareness on the gravity of drug production, consumption, and trafficking and **calls** on it to continue its successful efforts in this context.

6. **Urges** Member States to participate actively in international meetings and symposia in this regard, especially those organize by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and Organs and requests the Secretary General to coordinate with Member States in this area and to cooperate with the UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme) in Vienna and the commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Commission.

7. **Requests** the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/28-E
ON
ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS OF RESOLVING PROBLEMS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Referring to resolutions No. 35/28-E, 44/27-E and 46/9-E(IS) adopted respectively by the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Acknowledging the close interdisciplinary relationship between the Environment and other developmental sectors including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to continuously assess and monitor their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Affirming that the Member States have to continue their economic growth in order to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development and healthy societies;

Recalling the importance of effective cooperation between OIC and relevant international organization such as UNEP and World Health Organization in the field of "environment and health";

Noting with appreciation the Member States awareness of Environmental issues and active role during and after the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and 19th UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGAS);

Stressing that sustainable development will be achieved only through international cooperation and in particular by implementation of technological and financial commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21;

Conscious of the urgent need for the Member States to avail themselves of objectives, independent and unbiased information on their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the efforts made by the Secretariat of the OIC, its Subsidiary Organs and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH);

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the "Tunis declaration" and the recommendations of the "Governmental Experts" Meeting held in Tunis from 27 to 30 March, 2001, in order to make a comprehensive study on the inter-related issues on environment, health and sustained development that serve, in an optimum way, the interests of the Member States, thus establishing closer co-operation between them and the related institutions under the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other international organizations;

1. **Adopts** the "Tunis Declaration" and the recommendations of the "Governmental Experts" Meeting on Environment, Health and Sustained Development, held in Tunis from 27 to 30 March, 2001.

2. **Extends** its most sincere thanks and gratitude to the Tunisian Republic for having kindly accepted to host the Governmental Experts' Meeting on Environment, Health and Sustained Development. It further commends the pioneering experience of the Tunisian Republic and its achievements in the fields of environment, health and sustained development, which confirm the relevant and sound choices made by President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali in the social, economic, political and human arenas.

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to identify the ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between OIC, ISESCO, and WHO and active participation of the Organization in WHO's meetings and conferences, follow the implementation of these recommendations and to report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/28-E
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION (COMSTECH)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling resolution No.13/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held at Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981, establishing a Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and all subsequent resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences pertaining to COMSTECH;

Further recalling the resolution No.45/27-E of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awwal 1421H (27-30 June 2000), and resolution 47/9E(IS) of the Ninth Summit,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Notes with appreciation** the ongoing programmes and activities of the COMSTECH for increasing the capability of OIC Member States in the fields of Science and Technology.

2. **Appeals** to Member States and institutions concerned to provide financial support for COMSTECH's programmes and activities by prompt and generous voluntary contributions.

3. **Encourages** and supports the cooperation between the COMSTECH and the Islamic Development Bank for the promotion of Science and Technology in Member States. Expresses appreciation to countries including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Pakistan for the generous voluntary contributions.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/28-E
ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Taking note of Resolutions No.33/8-C (IS), and 48/9E(IS) adopted by the Eighth and Ninth Islamic Summit Conferences related to the ratification of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries;

Having considered the recommendations of the coordination meeting of the Ministers of Science, Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Member States held by ISESCO alongside the World Conference on Science, held on 28.6.99 in Budapest, Hungary;

Having considered the final report and the resolutions of the first Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 15-18 October, 2000, and having listened to the report of ISESCO representative on the above-indicated Conference;

1. **Urges** the implementation of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic States, and the revised version of the Implementing Mechanisms in accordance with the resolutions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Riyadh, 15-18 October 2000),

2. **Welcomes** the decision of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research to entrust ISESCO with supervising and seeing to the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic countries, and the follow-up of its implementation with the authorities in Member States.

3. **Commends** ISESCO and COMSTECH for its efforts in preparing the final document of the implementation mechanisms of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries.

4. **Commends** COMSTECH for its efforts to promote science and technology in member states and coordinate scientific and technological development.

5. **Calls on** Member States to adopt the general directions of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries and to take the necessary organizational measures regarding implementation of the Strategy within the framework of their national policies in the fields of science and technology.

6. **Stresses** the importance of implementing the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries and its mechanisms for the benefit of, renaissance and advancement of the Muslim Ummah.

7. **Reiterates** the importance of the development of cooperation in the field of research among the Islamic countries, and the importance of acquiring knowledge and skills in the fields of information, communication and technology in order to be abreast of progress and changes in the fields of science and technology.

8. **Urges** Member States and relevant specialized institutions in the Organization of the Islamic Conference to prepare programmes and projects aiming at utilization of exchanged knowledge and the establishment of partnerships in order to enhance scientific research and develop technology in the Islamic countries.

9. **Lauds** the decisions of the International Conference on Women in Science, held in ISESCO in cooperation with RASIT-Women in Science International League, in Fez, Morocco on 22-24 March 2000, within the framework of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology. Conveys thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco for his acceptance to hold the Conference under his patronage, and for addressing a royal message to the participants in the Conference.

10. **Appreciates** the efforts exerted by ISESCO Director General and the Minister of Higher Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide the best conditions for successfully holding the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

11. **Expresses** its appreciation of the significant role played by ISESCO in cooperation with UNESCO in the organization of the Itinerary Arab-Islamic Exhibition on Science and Technology, at the end of 2001, in order to highlight the important contributions of Arab Islamic civilization to Western as well as human cultures, and in order to build an everlasting culture of peace and dialogue. **Calls on** Member States and Islamic institutions to provide support to ensure the success of this international event.

12. **Welcomes** ISESCO's offer to convene the Ist meeting of the Consultative Council in charge of the implementation of the Science and Technology Development Strategy in Muslim countries (Rabat, September, 2001). **Calls** on the Islamic Development Bank to take part in the proceedings of the Council and to help finance the Science and Technology Programmes, adopted by the Council, and conducive to the development of member States.

13. **Reiterates** the necessity to achieve greater awareness and interest in the field of science and technology among youth and the general public, and the importance of establishing an educational system which encourages early creativity. **Calls on** information media to provide greater coverage of scientific news and activities in the field of research, in addition to giving more interest to scientists and active workers in the fields of scientific, technological and information research.

14. **Expresses** its deepest appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, for the generous hosting by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in Riyadh, on 15-18 October 2000, and for providing the necessary support to ensure its success.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps to implement this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/28-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (IIT), DHAKA.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 - 27 June 2001),

Recalling the resolution No.47/27-E of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awwal 1421H (27-30 June 2000), and resolution No.49/9E(IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha, State of Qatar;

Also recalling the recommendations of the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute held in Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Having taken note of the activity report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT);

1. **Commends** the role which the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka is playing for human resources development in the field of Engineering and Technology and Technical and Vocational Education.

2. **Encourages** the member states to take full advantage of the academic facilities developed so far at IIT by sending the students and trainees to the Institute for development of the human resource in the field of Engineering and Technology and Technical and Vocational Education.

3. **Lauds** the International Conference and Workshop on "Critical Issues in Energy and Development - Challenges for OIC Countries" which was successfully organized by the Institute in Dhaka from 20-23 November, 2000;

4. **Urges** the Institute to further broaden and upgrade the academic programmes being conducted for the benefit of the Ummah.

5. **Approves** the proposal to rename the institute as "Islamic University of Technology (IUT)" as recommended by the Governing Board, without any financial implication.

6. **Urges** the member states which have not done so thus far, to settle their regular mandatory contributions and arrears, to the budget of the IIT.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of these recommendations and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/28-E
ON
THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP6)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling resolution 50/9E(IS) of the Ninth Summit, held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Expressing its concern for the deterioration of the world environment including increasing environmental pollution and the depletion of natural resources;

Reaffirming the right of every individual to enjoy a healthy unpolluted environment;

Referring to the 1992 Agreement on Climatic Change adopted in New York and the 1998 Kyoto Protocol adopted in Japan;

Noting the importance of the negotiations which took place during the Sixth Conference of Parties to the Framework on Convention Climate Change held in the Hague, Holland from 13-24 November 2000, as well as their impact on Islamic States;

1. **Again,** urges industrial countries to honour their obligations under the convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

2. **Emphasizes** the importance of effective participation of Islamic States in conferences and meetings related to the convention on Climate Change with delegations comprising specialists in all areas relevant to such conference.

3. **Emphasizes** the need to reiterate the demand for unanimity in adopting fundamental matters.

4. **Emphasizes** the need for the Sixth Conference of Parties to the Convention to adopt effective measures on implementing paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Convention and Para 14 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol with a mandatory and not optional status. To that end, it is necessary to adopt the following measures (which have been adopted by the G77 and China):

   (a)- For industrial countries to restructure their tax systems to reflect levels of green house effect for all sources of gas emission, in addition to abolishing assistance to a number of energy sources, such as coal in industrial countries.

(b)- ***For industrial countries not to encourage increased local and regional production of fossil fuels, including oil, as such increases in production would be at the expense of their related imports from our developing countries.***

(c)- ***To remove all obstacles standing in the way of oil use and imports, particularly in the field of electrical energy generation.***

(d)- ***To assist our developing countries, including those whose national revenues depend to a large extent on oil exports, to diversify their economies by encouraging investment, the transfer of modern technologies, and the compensation of developing countries adversely affected by environmental policies adopted by industrial countries.***

5. **Emphasizes** that the Conference of Parties to the Protocol should monitor the implementation by the industrial countries of these measures through an annual review of their national reports, which must cover progress made on the application of the above-mentioned points. This has been stipulated in Article 7 of the Protocol on reports and Article 8 on Report Reviews.

6. **Stresses** the need not to agree to an amalgamation of Paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Agreement with para 14 of Article 3 of the Protocol into one resolution. The two resolutions must be kept separate because of the different nature of each of the Articles in terms of mandatory status and the responsibility of industrial countries described in Appendix I of the Agreement within the context of para 14 of Article 3; and because the process and mechanisms for implementing the agreement are different from those for implementing the Protocol.

7. **Emphasizes** the need not to subject developing countries to new obligations related to limiting their emissions, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis and not to determine a time schedule for any negotiations regarding such obligations.

8. **Supports** the demands related to providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries and creating distinct funds for the purpose, in addition to existing financial means. It calls for a commitment from industrial countries to allocate specific financial sums to these funds on a regular basis.

9. **Calls** for the implementation of all the items in the 1998 Buenos Aires Plan of Action through effective, mandatory measures attached to each item.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/28-E
ON
THE ENVIRONMENT FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling resolution 51/9E(IS) of the Ninth Summit, held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Having taken note, with satisfaction, of the results of the First International Symposium on the Environment From an Islamic Perspective held in the city of Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 26 to 28 Rajab 1421H (23-25 October 2000),

Having considered the Jeddah Declaration on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective adopted by the Symposium,

1. **Adopts** the Jeddah Declaration on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective as a framework for action in the field of the environment at the level of Islamic states.

2. **Requests** the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to coordinate action with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and other concerned International and Regional Organs and Organizations, for the preparation of a program of action to be submitted to the next Earth Summit to be held in 2002, as a working paper representing the Islamic perspective on the environment and development and also to submit the said programme to the ICFM.

3. **Invites** the organizers of the First International Symposium on Environment from an Islamic Perspective to hold such a symposium on a regular basis and to adopt the appropriate mechanisms to that end.

4. **Expresses** appreciation of the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its specialized institutions, the UNEP and the ISESCO for convening, preparing and organizing the First International Symposium on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective.

5. **Adopts** the resolutions and recommendations included in the minutes of the joint meeting between ISESCO and UNEP and the Department of Meteorology and Protection of the Environment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed in Rabat on 26 May, 2001.

6. **Commissions** ISESCO to prepare a work programme to be submitted to the earth Summit to be held in 2002 on a working paper representing the Arab-Islamic perspective on the environment and development, within the framework of Jeddah and Abu Dhabi Federations on the environment and development in coordination with the League of Arab States and the UNEP Regional Bureau in Bahrain and the Department of Weather Forecasting and Protection of the Environment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

7. **Commissions** ISESCO to convene the Second International Symposium on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective in April or May 2003 and to make the necessary contacts with the member States to determine the venue (host country) of the meeting, the cooperating parties and the preparatory and organization mechanisms in coordination with UNEP and the Department of Weather Forecasting and Protection of the Environment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

8. **Calls** on ISESCO to make contacts with member States to convene the first Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers and entrusts it with holding it on a regular basis within the framework of its spheres of competence and the programmes of its action plans.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps to implement this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the ICFM.

Annex IV

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on cultural and Islamic affairs adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-eighth session (Session of Peace and Development — Intifada Al-Aqsa)

Contents

Resolution number	*Subject*	*Page*
1/28-C	Studying ways and means of implementing the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic World	299
2/28-C	Cultural aspects of the phenomenon of globalization	302
3/28-C	Universal Declaration on Dialogue among Civilizations	303
4/28-C	Unified Hijri calendar for the beginning of lunar months and the unification of Islamic holidays	305
5/28-C	World Week of Mosques	307
6/28-C	Provision of assistance to the Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak	308
7/28-C	Dawah activities and the reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Joint Islamic Action	309
8/28-C	Promoting Waqfs and their role in the development of Islamic societies	311
9/28-C	Adoption of a unified stand on the belittling of Islamic sanctities and values	313
10/28-C	Destruction of the Babri Masjid and protection of Islamic Holy Places	315
11/28-C	Destruction of Charar-E-Sharif Islamic complex, the Shrine of Shah-E-Hamadan and other Islamic religious sites	317
12/28-C	Destruction and desecration of Islamic historical and cultural relics and shrines in the occupied Azeri territories resulting from the Republic of Armenia's aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan	318
13/28-C	Women and their role in the development of Islamic society	320
14/28-C	Child care and protection in the Islamic world	321
15/28-C	Education and rehabilitation of Muslim youth	324
16/28-C	The Islamic University in the Niger	326
17/28-C	The Islamic University in Uganda	328
18/28-C	The International Islamic University in Malaysia	331
19/28-C	The Islamic University in Bangladesh	332
20/28-C	Project for a new campus for the Zeitouna University in Tunisia	333
21/28-C	Assistance to King Faisal University in N'Djamena, Chad	334
22/28-C	Creation of a Waqf for Islamic universities	335
23/28-C	King Faisal Mosque in N'Djamena, Chad	336
24/28-C	Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Timbuktu, Mali	337
25/28-C	Regional Institute for Complementary Education, Islamabad	338
26/28-C	Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau	339

27/28-C Establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros 340
28/28-C Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum 341
29/28-C Proposal for the establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh 342
30/28-C Establishing an International Islamic Authority on the Holy Quran 343
31/28-C Twinning of Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories with universities in OIC member States 344
32/28-C Teaching of the subject of the history and geography of Palestine 345
33/28-C Educational situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Occupied Syrian Golan 346
34/28-C Preservation of the Islamic character, human heritage and religious rights of Al-Quds Al-Sharif 349
35/28-C Israeli aggressions against Islamic Shrines in the City Al-Khalil (Hebron) 351
36/28-C Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul 352
37/28-C Islamic Fiqh Academy 354
38/28-C Supporting the annual budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf 355
39/28-C Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 357
40/28-C Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi 362
41/28-C Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity, Riyadh 364
42/28-C World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools 366

RESOLUTION NO. 1/28-C
ON
STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE CULTURAL STRATEGY AND THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered also the report of the Secretary General on the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic world;

Having considered the Final Communique of the First Meeting of the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world held in Rabat on 2-3 October 2000;

Having considered the resolution of the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 28-29 Rajab, 1421H (25-26 October, 2000);

Having considered also the resolution of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 12-13 November, 2000;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the major operative paragraphs of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, by doing the following:

   a) **Entrusts** the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its capacity as the body specialized in the field of culture and communication within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with seeing to the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and following up its implementation with the competent parties in the Member States, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

   b) **Appeals** to the Member States to adopt the fundamental concepts of a culture that shapes man, civilization and progress, builds on the principles of Islamic fraternity, and calls for cohesion, complementarity, mutual solidarity and cooperation, and to attach special importance to education on all levels in order to guarantee the continuity of cultural action throughout generations, in addition to teaching Islamic civilization and culture in all Islamic institutions, providing all the relevant teaching aids, and activating the role of women through the different teaching and awareness-raising means; while observing the cultural national and domestic specificities of Islamic peoples, and extending support to institutions of scientific research in such a way as to enable them to implement the projects in the field of Islamic culture and civilization;

c) **Affirms** the importance of the unity of the Muslim Ummah and the coherence of its cultural orientations, the importance of coordinating its field efforts in the various fields of public action, observing all the while the national and local cultural specificities of the Muslim peoples, and the importance of supporting scientific research institutions in such a way as to guarantee the implementation of projects in the field of Islamic culture and civilization;

d) **Invites** the Member States to incorporate the objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World within their cultural plans according to their national policies, and to attach the deserved paramount importance to cultural action in their economic and social development plans on the grounds that culture is a fundamental element in the civilization building process;

e) **Appeals** to the Member States, wherein there are no national councils for culture, to set up such institutions in order to coordinate cultural activities therein in prospect for the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world;

f) **Appeals** to the Member States to establish national funds for financing cultural projects therein, and to encourage the national governmental or non-governmental institutions operating in this field;

g) **Calls on** Member States willing to implement cultural projects to submit to the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy well studied and comprehensive projects so that the Council may consider them, evaluate their financial cost and implement them, in consultation with the OIC General Secretariat, ISESCO and IDB. ISESCO will communicate these projects to the Member states as well as donors aimed at collecting the necessary funds for their implementation under the supervision of ISESCO;

h) **Recommends** the setting up a special account to be financed from voluntary sources for backing up the joint cultural actions falling within the framework of implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, and entrust its management to the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization; it appeals to the Member States to allocate additional financial resources to support the activities of the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in this context;

2. **Invites** Member States, Islamic organizations and institutions to participate in financing cultural projects of Member States which were approved by the Meetings of the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy.

3. **Commissions** ISESCO to convene the First Islamic Conference of OIC Ministers of Education as soon as possible to contribute to implementing the cultural strategy.

4. **Expresses** its utmost thanks and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar for kindly responding the request of ISESCO for Qatar to host the Third Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture in December 2001. It **lauds** the efforts of the Director-General of the ISESCO for the fruitful contacts he has conducted to ensure the convening of the said Conference.

5. **Commends** the role played by the OIC General Secretariat and ISESCO in implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world;

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N0.2/28-C
ON
THE CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE PHENOMENON OF GLOBALIZATION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Referring to the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as the relevant resolutions which call for protecting intellectual and cultural heritage and safeguarding Islamic values against external threats;

Observing the spreading of the phenomenon of globalization, the development of the means of communication and the concomitant substantial flow of information in all fields and their repercussions on the cultural aspects;

Noting with concern the dangers which may result from merging boundaries between cultures and the hegemony of a single westernized culture, especially those aspects which are contrary to Islamic values;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Expresses** thanks to the Secretary General for his initiative to submit this subject for consideration and requests him to prepare in cooperation with Member States an in-depth study aimed at protecting Islamic culture and heritage against the negative impacts of globalization in the cultural areas;

2. **Calls on** the Secretary General to convene specialized symposia to address this issue;

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION N0.3/28-C
ON
THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON DIALOGUE AMONG CIVILIZATIONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Bamako (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling the principles of the Tehran Declaration adopted in December 1997 by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference affirming that Islamic Civilization has always and throughout history been rooted in peaceful coexistence, cooperation, mutual understanding, as well as constructive dialogue with other civilizations, beliefs and ideologies. The Tehran Declaration also underlined the need to establish understanding and interaction among cultures in keeping with Islamic teachings of tolerance, justice and peace;

Referring to the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly on November 3rd 1998, which designated the year 2001 as the "UN Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations", and which called on governments, the UN System including UNESCO, and relevant Non-Governmental organizations, to set up and implement adequate cultural, educational and social programmes aiming at enhancing the concept of dialogue among civilizations;

Referring also to UN General Assembly resolution No.A/RES/55/23 adopted on 13 November 2000 which affirms that civilization is not the monopoly of single strong states; and that the achievements of civilization constitute a collective heritage of the human race; and that globalization represents ca challenge which calls for acceptance of human interdependence and Man's rich cultural diversity; and that dialogue leads to furthering awareness of common values and denominators among peoples;

Taking note of recommendation No.3/6-C adopted by the Sixth Session of COMIAC, held on 28-29 Rajab, 1421H (25-26 November, 2000) in Dakar;

Taking note also of the resolution of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha 12-13 November, 2000, expressing its utmost appreciation to H.E. President Mohammad Khatami of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference for his invaluable initiative to conduct dialogue among civilizations which fulfills the aspirations deeply rooted in the traditions of the Islamic Ummah;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** following up the most important operative paragraphs of Resolution No.14/9-C (IS) adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, in particular operative paragraph No. (2) in which the Summit approves the "Universal Declaration On Dialogue Among Civilizations" adopted by the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, held at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah on 5-7 February 2000 (Doc. No. EGDACI1-2000/REP.1), and also the "Executive Work Programme for Dialogue Among civilizations" adopted by the Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat on 23-25 September 2000 (Doc. No. EGDAC/2-2000/PROG.1). It also expresses satisfaction with the constitution by the Secretary General of a Special Committee from the Member States (Committee of Ten) to negotiate thereon with the other geographic groups at the UN and to follow up the various phases of the matter at the UN.

2. **Expressed its appreciation** for the intensive efforts of the Committee of Ten towards the various geographic groups, and **records with satisfaction** the intention of the Committee to finalize the agreed world document on dialogue among civilizations at a time that would allow its submission to the next session of the UN General Assembly (Session No. 56).

3. **Refers** to UN General Assembly Resolution on devoting the 3rd and 4th of September 2001 to the issue of dialogue among civilizations; and **appeals** to the Member States to maintain the highest level of representation possible in these sessions.

4. **Welcomes** the decision of the OIC Secretary General to entrust ISESCO with issuing a documentary white book in Arabic, English and French that includes all the basic documents on dialogue among civilizations to be distributed among all UN Member States during the meeting of the General Assembly. It **invites** ISESCO to cooperate with the Centre for Dialogue Among Civilizations in Iran in order to prepare this book.

5. **Adopts** the eighth programmes recommended by the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs as part of the activities proposed for the year of Dialogue, to be within the executive programes introduced by ISESCO, in addition to a special programme on cooperation for safeguarding the sanctities and not to be tittle religions values and Sharines. It expresses its utmost thanks and gratitude to His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammad Al Qassimy, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharja for the generous support extended to ISESCO to enable it to implement Islamic programmes on dialogue among civilizations. It calls on Member States and Islamic institutions to provide further support to ISESCO which is in charge of this programme.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this issue and report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/28-C
ON
THE UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit and other conferences in particular the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha on 12-13 November 2000;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered also the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** that the Member States and the General Secretariat should follow up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Committee on Establishing a Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginnings of the Lunar Months and Islamic Festivals which states the follows:

   a. **Preparation** by a Specialized Committee, of a unified Hijri Calendar to be adhered to by the Islamic States based on the appearance of the new moon before sunset and its disappearance after sunset according to Makkah Al-Mukarramah time or to any of the Islamic country that shares with the Holy City a sufficient part of the night.

   b. **Observance** of Friday as an Islamic festival and a weekly holiday for Muslims in all countries.

   c. **Ascertaining** the beginning and end of the month of Ramadan as well as the beginning of the month of Dhul Hijjah through Shariah sighting that is irrefutable by scientific sensory or mental proof, pursuant to the Hadith of the Prophet (Peace be upon him): "Fast and break your fast as a result of sighting the crescent. However, if the sky is overcast calculate it" or "consider the month of Shaaban to be thirty days", and to the Hadith: "Do not fast until you sight the new moon".

   d. **Publication** in Arabic, English and French, of a quarterly scientific journal on astronomy with articles to be contributed by eminent Shariah scholars and astronomers. Cooperation for such publication may be considered among the following institutions: the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Muslim World League, the Astronomical Research Institute of King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology, the Science to permit University of Science, Penang (Malaysia). Fiqh Academies, universities and scientific institutes in the Islamic countries.

e. **Adoption** of the unanimous view held by the astronomers members of delegations representing the participating States, that the first sighting of the new moon is categorical and not conjectural and that it must be taken into consideration in ascertaining the visibility of the crescent.

f. **Welcomes** the project of the Islamic Satellite submitted by His Eminence the Muftiof the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr. Sheikh Nasr Farid Muhammad Wasil calls on Member States to support the project and requests the General Secretariat to conduct consultations with His Eminence with a view to setting up a Committee to consider how to provide the necessary assistance for the Project.

2. **Invites** the Member States, especially the able ones, to support the project of His Eminence Dr. Sheikh Nassr Farid Mohamed Wasil, Mufti of the Arab Republic of Egypt; the 9th Islamic Summit Conference had already welcomed the project.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/28-C
ON
THE WORLD WEEK OF MOSQUES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 9 Islamic Summit Conference;

Considering the role of mosques in consolidating solidarity and cooperation in the Islamic Ummah, as emphasized in the OIC Charter;

Recalling the importance of mosques as the meeting places of Muslims from the dawn of Islam;

Underlining the prominent role played by mosques as symbols of unity and brotherhood in the Islamic world;

Referring to Article 1, Chapter 5 of the Islamic Cultural Strategy on the revival of the role of mosques in promoting Islamic culture and values,

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Recommends** to the General Secretariat to follow the contents of the following operative paragraphs of Resolution No. 26/9-C(IS) on the World Week of Mosques;

   a) **Declares** that the World Week of Mosques is to begin on the 21st August of every year, anniversary date of the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque by Zionist fanatics;

   b) **Calls on** Member States to commemorate the week through celebrations with a view to consolidating and safeguarding mosques, as holy places in accordance with the tolerant Islamic values.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/28-C
ON
THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE MUSLIMS IN KOSOVO AND SANJAK

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution No. 21/9-C of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference which strongly condemned the aggression against the Albanian Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak aimed at obliterating their culture and Islamic identity;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** to follow up the contents of the most important operative paragraphs No.21 /9-C(IS) adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, taking into consideration the magnitude of destruction of the symbols of Islamic heritage, such as mosques and centuries old antiquities:

   a) **Urges** all OIC Member States and the relevant OIC organizations to help the Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak reconstruct their war-damaged country in the field of cultural heritage, keeping in mind and respecting the original architecture of the Islamic Shrines which existed in these places for hundreds of years.

   b) **Requests** the IDB and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to undertake the study of cultural and economic projects with a view to implementing them to consolidate the links between the populations of these regions and their cultural heritage, identity and cultural roots and ward off the dangers threatening their Islamic identity.

2. **Extends** its thanks to all member states which provided help and assistance to the people of Kosovo during its ordeal in confronting the Serbian aggression.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this mater and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/28-C
ON
DA'WAH ACTIVITIES AND THE REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF JOINT ISLAMIC ACTION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling resolution 32/21-C of the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approving the development of an Islamic Da'awa Strategy in keeping with the provisions of the Cultural Strategy Document approved by the Sixth Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** to follow up the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 40/9-C(IS), adopted by the 9thIslamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Requests** Member States to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Strategy on joint Islamic Action in the field of Da' wa approved by the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers into their national policies in the educational, information, Islamic Da'wa and other fields as a methodology to be followed in Joint Islamic Action.

   b) **Recommends** that the Committee on Co-ordination of Islamic Action develop a mechanism for the admission of Islamic organizations that meet appropriate membership criteria.

   c) **Requests** Islamic Cultural Centers and Da'wa Centers to educate the Pilgrims in the rites and practices of Pilgrimage prior to their arrival in the Holy Places to perform the Hajj duty.

   d) **Adopts** the recommendations and resolutions of the 12th Session of the Committee on Joint Islamic Action held in Tehran in May 1998 and calls for holding a meeting of experts to review and appraise the progress of the said Committee by submitting practical proposals to over come obstacles and develop the mechanisms for action, follow-up and implementation.

e) **Commissions** the Experts Group to continue to finalize the examination of challenges that face the Islamic Ummah in the Twenty-first Century, by taking further practical steps to confront these challenges and counteract the negative propaganda, and to correct any misunderstanding and project the true image of Islam.

f) **Calls for** the convening of more Islamic symposia on Islamic Dawa and culture in coordination with the Islamic Commission.

2. **Expresses** its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Indonesian Government, the Malaysian Government, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the World Society for Islamic Call in Tripoli and the Al-Azhar Al-Sharif for hosting the meetings of the Joint Islamic Action in the field of Dawah.

3. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Islamic Call Society, the Islamic philanthropic Organization in Kuwait, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, the Ministry of Waqf, Dawah and Guidance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Islamic institutions for their valuable material assistance to the Islamic symposia held by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/28-C
ON
PROMOTING WAQFS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETIES.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Cognizant of the pioneering role of Islamic Waqfs System in enriching Islamic civilization and their effective contribution to the establishing of economic and social institutions of society as well as their notable contribution to the educational and health fields and to combat poverty;

Being convinced that paying attention to, protecting and supporting Waqfs in the legislative and administrative fields and paving the way for them to grow and develop will further their contribution to the development of Islamic societies, achievement of public participation in supporting the plan and programmes of development and fulfilling the needs of the underprivileged categories of society;

Having considered the resolution of the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs, held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 October to 1 November 1997 on preserving and investing Waqfs;

Taking note of the efforts of the State of Kuwait to coordinate between ministries and bodies concerned with waqfs affairs in Islamic States aimed at exchanging expertise and information, holding workshops and conducting the study entitled "Strategic Vision for Promoting the Developmental Role of Waqf" as well as carrying out the implementation projects attached to it, as commissioned by the Executive Council of the Conference of Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs:

Also taking note of the symposium on the Position and Impact of Waqf on Dawah and Development, organized by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Waqf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 18 to 20 Shawal 1420H (25-27 January 2000) in Makkah Al-Mukarramah;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Urges** the Islamic Member States to provide further attention to Waqfs in the legislative and administrative fields, and give them the chance to develop their societies.

2. **Calls on** the Member States and the concerned organs therein to coordinate with the State of Kuwait in the field of exchanging expertise, information and experiences as holding academic meetings to activate the performance of national Waqf institutions and to develop them.

3. **Appreciates** the completion by the State of Kuwait of a comprehensive strategy for promoting and developing Waqfs and energizing their role in the development of Islamic societies in implementation of Resolution No.25/26-C of the Twenty-sixth ICFM. The Commission also took note that the strategy is to be submitted to the 7th Conference of the Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs scheduled to be held in Malaysia in October 2001 for consideration and submission to the next ICFM.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction for the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank to pay attention to Waqfs, hold seminars and meaningfully contribute towards investing and developing Waqf assets.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/28-C
ON
THE ADOPTION OF A UNIFIED STAND ON THE BELITTLING OF ISLAMIC SANCTITIES AND VALUES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on coordinating efforts to protect the sacred values and places;

Expressing deep concern at the aggression whether verbal, physical or in the form of publications, by the spoken and written words as well as by action against Muslims in many parts of the world targeting their values, sanctities, selves, properties and religious and cultural heritage, in addition to the violation, curtailment and denial of their basic rights and freedoms relating to their belief and the exercise of rituals;

Recalling the resolutions and statements of the previous Islamic Conferences on the Adoption of a Unified Stand on the Belittling of Islamic Sanctities and Values, especially Resolution No. 17/7-C(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern over the killing of Muslims and the aggressions against their shrines in occupied Palestine, India, and Jammu and Kashmir as well as other parts of the world;

Taking note of the legal study prepared by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the legal and procedural aspects relating the conclusion of an international legal document that ensures respect for Islamic values and sanctities;

Resolving to put an end to the spreading of false information insulting to Islam through the Internet.

Expressing profound concern over the growing phenomenon of Islamophobia.

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject as included in document No.ICECS/24-2001 /CS/D.1

Recalling the World Declaration issued on 15 November, 1991, on the removal of all forms of intolerance and segregation based on religion and creed;

1. **Condemns** once again these aggressions and violations wherever they may occur and whatever their source, means or manifestation.

2. **Strongly reaffirms** all the provisions of the statements and resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, particularly the Ninth Islamic Summit.

3. **Appeals** to all Member States to stand resolutely against these challenges and to confront them with every available means so that the values, shrines and rights of Muslim minorities and communities in non-Islamic States may not be subject to humiliation, aggression, profanation, demolition or confiscation.

4. **Commends** the efforts by ISESCO and Al-Azhar Al-Sharif to prepare appreciate replies in the Internet to stop falsehoods against Islamic values and it calls for constituting a group of experts and scholars well-known for their competence and credibility in Islamic sciences and computer sciences in order to establish a monitoring system in the Internet sites which introduce Islamic materials, sciences and fatwa. This is to be under the supervision of ISESCO. The group shall issue guarantee certificates for the information sites which provide correct and non-erroneous materials on the Internet. This will enable those who deal with the Internet to differentiate between good and bad sites.

5. **Calls on** the specialized Islamic bodies and organs and on Islamic intellectual leaders each according to his field of competence to refute these allegations.

6. **Recommends** that the issue of Islamophobia should be raised at the International Conference to Combat Racism which will be held in South Africa at the end of 2001.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General, in coordination with the representative of their Islamic States within the United Nations, both in New York and in Geneva to:

   a- **Update** the World Declaration on the removal of all forms of intolerance and segregation based on religion and creed, such as to ensure respect for religious values non-abuse of sanctities and consideration for the latter in tune with the requirements posited by ethical morns and the international order.

   b- **Examine** the possibility of having a resolution issued by the Human Rights Committee that would address the question of respect for religion and creed for a human rights perspective.

   c- **Recommend** to Member States to inform the UN Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance as well as the Rapporteur on Racism, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance of all incidents connected with Islamophobia.

8. **Commissions** the Secretary General to incorporate this subject among the subjects in the dialogue among civilizations and to organize an international seminar on the same subject in coordination and cooperation with ISESCO;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/28-C
ON
DESTRUCTION OF THE BABRI MASJID AND PROTECTION OF ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling the objectives of the OIC which stress the need for coordinated effort to safeguard the Islamic Holy Places and strengthen the struggle of Islamic peoples for the preservation of their dignity, independence and national rights;

Also recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the unified stand against the desecration of Islamic Holy Places, specially Resolution No. 3/6-C (IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the Babri Mosque with its history spanning five centuries was the object of veneration and respect of Muslims all over the world;

Recalling also that the Organization of the Islamic Conference made several appeals to the Indian Government to prevent any violation of the sanctity of the Mosque and emphasized the responsibility of the Government of India for safeguarding the inviolability of the Mosque and protecting its building against attacks by Hindu extremists;

Expressing deep concern over acts of vandalism and violence perpetrated by Hindu extremists in India against the Muslim minority aimed at uprooting the Islamic culture and heritage in India. Also expressing deep anger and indignation at the destruction of the Babri Mosque, resulting in killing of thousands of innocent Muslims and the indiscriminate destruction of their homes;

Noting with deep concern Indian statements in December 2000 on the construction of the Hindu temple at the site of the Babri Mosque;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the unified stand against the violations of the sanctity of Sacred Muslim Places;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution No.I9/9-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which calls upon the government of India to:

   a) **Ensure** the safety and protection of the Muslims and all Islamic Holy Sites throughout India in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

   b) **Take** immediate steps to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site, to restore it as a Holy Place for Muslims, and to punish those guilty of the sacrilegious act of destroying a revered religious symbol of the Islamic world.

   c) **Remove** the makeshift Hindu temple, put together on the site of the Babri Mosque which is a continuation of the acts of desecration and an affront to the feelings of the Muslims in India and all parts of the Muslim world.

   d) **Take effective** measures to prevent the construction of a temple on the site of the Babri Mosque.

   e) **Take Immediate** steps to ensure the protection of the other 3000 Mosques, especially those at Mathura and Varanasi, which have been the targets of threats and destruction attempts by Hindu extremists.

2. **Strongly condemns** the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodha, India, by Hindu extremists and holds them responsible for this outrageous act of destruction and sabotage.

3. **Expresses** deep regret over the failure of the Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site.

4. **Expresses** its deep concern over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India, in view of the gross human rights violations of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India, including their right to life.

5. **Welcomes** in this respect, the decision made by the Supreme court of India on 24 October 1994 that "the settlement of disputes were outside its jurisdiction".

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/28-C
ON
THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARAR-E-SHARIF ISLAMIC COMPLEX IN KASHIMIR AND OTHER ISLAMIC SITES THEREIN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Deeply concerned that, as a result of Indian armed action on the occasion of Eidul-Adha in 1415H (1995), over 1500 houses and shops were gutted, holy relics were destroyed and the mosque and the Islamic Complex of Charar-e-Sharif razed to the ground, the Shrine of the Shah-e-Hamadan was burnt to ashes by the Security forces in the town of Karal in December 1997 and the Jamia Mosque of Safapur in Baromula district was desecrated by the troops in January 1998, and the historic Jamia Mosque at Kishtwar was burnt down in January 2001.

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having consideration the report of the Secretary General on this matter:

1. **Strongly deplores** the destruction of the 536 year old Islamic complex at Charare-Sharif which constitutes a serious aggression against the Islamic heritage of the Muslim people of Kashmir.

2. **Expresses its concern** over the loss of life and the burning of over 1500 houses of the civil residents of Charar-e-Sharif.

3. **Strongly condemns** the burning of the Shrine of Shah-e-Hamadan and the desecration of the Jamia Mosque at Safapur, and the burning of the Jamia Mosque at Kishtwar.

4. **Urges** the international community, especially the Member States to exert utmost efforts to protect the basic rights of the Kashmiri people, (including their right to self-determination according to the UN resolutions) as well as to safeguard their religious and cultural rights and their Islamic heritage.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to expedite the necessary contacts for evaluating the damage and providing emergency assistance for reconstruction of the Mosque and the Islamic Complex at Charar-e-Sharif and submit a report thereon to the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/28-C
ON
THE DESTRUCTION AND DESECRATION OF ISLAMIC HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RELICS AND SHRINES IN THE OCCUPIED AZERI TERRITORIES RESULTING FROM THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA'S AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Affirming those objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) aimed at coordinating efforts to safeguard and preserve the Islamic heritage;

Aware of the fact that the Azeri culture, archaeology and ethnography are part and parcel of the history of Azerbaijan and its people and a source of the Islamic heritage as well;

Reiterating United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884 on the Armenian forces total withdrawal from all the occupied Azeri territories, including the Lachin and Shousha areas, immediately and without conditions; and strongly urging Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming all the relevant decisions of previous conferences, particularly the 9t' Islamic Summit Conference;

Stressing that the mass and barbaric demolition of mosques and other Islamic Shrines in Azerbaijan, by Armenia, for ethnic cleansing is a crime of genocide;

Noting the tremendous losses inflicted by the Armenian aggressors insofar as the Islamic heritage is concerned in the Azeri territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia, including complete or partial demolition of rare antiquities and places of Islamic civilization, history and architecture, such as mosques and other sanctuaries, mausoleums and tombs, archaeological sites, museums, libraries, artifact exhibition halls, government theatres and conservatories, besides and smuggling, out of the country, and destruction of a large number of precious property and millions of books and historic manuscripts and luminaries;

Fully sharing the concern of the government and people of Azerbaijan in this respect;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the subject:

1. **Strongly condemns** the barbaric acts committed by the Armenian aggressor in the Republic of Azerbaijan aiming at the total annihilation of the Islamic heritage in the occupied Azeri territories;

2. **Vigorously demands** the strict and unconditional implementation by the Republic of Armenia of UN Security Council resolutions nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884.

3. **Emphasizes** its support of the efforts exerted by Azerbaijan at international organizations designed to put an the end to the armed aggression, erase its sequels and honouring the pledges and commitments spelled out in the relevant paragraphs of the Convention reached in the Hague in 1954 on the protection of valuable cultural items in the course of military conflicts. Those paragraphs include a reminder that where an armed conflict erupts, the states undertake to prevent the smuggling of valuable cultural items from the territories under occupation. Likewise, governments are bound to ban theft and looting of whatever type, acts of illegal violations of cultural values [which are tantamount to rape] as well as savage prejudice to the above values. They are committed to prevent such acts or reverse their effects where necessary.

4. **Asserts** that Azerbaijan is entitled to receiving adequate compensation for the damage it sustained and considers that it is the responsibility of the Republic of Armenia to give full compensation for such damage.

5. **Requests** the relevant OIC subsidiary organs and specialized agencies to explore the possibility of drawing up a program to help rebuild the mosques, educational institutions, libraries and museums in the Azeri territories liberated from occupation with the help of OIC Member States.

6. **Thanks** the Secretary-General for conveying the OIC Member States' stance on this issue to the United Nations (UNO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other international bodies, and for the coordination procedures undertaken in the framework of OIC subsidiary, specialized and affiliated organs. It also thanks those organs and organizations for their response, especially for the adoption by the IDB and ISESCO of programmes to implement projects to protect Islamic holy places in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/28-C
ON
WOMEN AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these noble objectives can only be achieved through the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken note of the Secretary General's Report

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the 01C General Secretariat to follow up implementation of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 15/9-C(IS) adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, especially:
    a) **Requests** Member States to take the appropriate steps to organize Women's activities at national and international levels and in different fields consistent with the nature of women and the precepts of the Shariah.
    b) **Also requests** the General Secretariat to coordinate with the governments of Member States to support direct and sustainable relationships among Muslim Women Associations in Member States and cooperate with the existing International Women Organizations in Islamic Countries.
2. **Blesses** the setting up of a temporary governmental working group to harmonize the positions of all Member States on issues relating to women at international fora, particularly the UN and requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to hold sessions of this group.
3. **Takes cognizance** of the view of the Islamic Fiqh Academy on the study which had been referred to it by a resolution of the 23rd ICFM on Women and Their Role in the Development of Society. It thanks the General Secretariat for communicating this study to the Member States aimed at coordination with them in order to support direct relations with Muslim women societies, and cooperate with world organizations of Muslim women in Islamic countries.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/28-C
ON
CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling in particular the principles stipulated in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as adopted by the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under Res. 49/19-P(1990) and in the Declaration on Child Rights and Protection in Islam as adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference under Res. 16/7-C(IS) (1994).

Bearing in mind the Declaration issued by the World Summit on the Child and the Plan of Action which called for the preparation of national programmes for children, the equal treatment of male and female children and the provision of equal opportunities.

Mindful of the fact that children—as part of the most vulnerable social segment – endure the greatest hardships consequent on natural and man-made disasters leading to tragic phenomena in terms of orphanage, homelessness and exploitation of children in military activities or dangerous illegal work, not to mention the sufferings of refugee children, or those held in prison or plying under occupation, dispersed or missing as a result of armed conflicts or famine, such as to have contributed to the rise in the phenomenon of violence among children and in the increased number of handicapped, whether physically, intellectually or socially.

Realizing that the first earnest action step start with a perceptive awareness of the importance of the accumulated and expected challenges facing the Islamic Ummah, foremost of which the negative effects of the economic and social transformations, the regression of the family's role, the weakness of the feelings of belonging, the disintegration of the family bonds, the declining role of ethics and concepts, the inadequacy of health and educational services, the continued illiteracy, let alone the adverse effects resulting from the fast-pace developments in science and technology along with the persistence of negative patterns of inherited traditions.

Recognizing that millions of children in the Islamic countries die as a result of diseases from which they may be protected or because of malnutrition; and that other millions suffer from the same circumstances because of famines, drought and armed conflicts;

Expressing its deep concern over the executions faced by the Palestinian children in terms of killings, physical maiming, oppression and psychological destruction at the hands of the Israeli occupation forces and settlers, not to mention the obstruction of their education and health care, through the external and internal blockades and sieges of towns.

Underlining the basic role of the family in the guidance and moral and material education of children.

Realizing the important role of the mass media in education, information and entertainment of children and expressing deep concern over the programmes designed for children which encourage violence, disobedience and spirit of consumption.

Stressing the importance of establishing Islamic schools for Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries.

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Urges** the Member States to place the issue of the Palestinian children's care and protection high on the priority list commanding attention to what they are facing in terms of deliberate killings, maimings, repression and psychological destruction at the hands of the occupation forces and Jewish settlers, not to mention the obstruction of their education and health care through internal and external blockades and sieges of towns and villages and the cutting off of the roads that lead to schools and hospitals.

2. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No.16/9-C(IS), adopted by the Ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

    a. the Member States, in their consideration of the measures relevant to conflict prevention, management and settlement, to take all necessary measures to prevent any further armed conflicts and to provide particular care for the needs of children and women who are the main victims of such conflicts, and particularly to encourage periods of truce during conflicts, as well as safe passages such as to allow the channeling of food supplies and vaccinations and health care services, and to ban the production, storage, import, export and use of landmines. The Conference also urges the member States that planted such landmines, to assume their removal or at least to extend technical and financial assistance for the clearing of existing mine-fields whose victims in fact are more often than not among women, children and other civilians, and whose devastating effects extend far beyond the conflict period.

    b. Urges all Member States to act, with the assistance of the international community, for the betterment of the children's particularly those living under difficult conditions, such as those living in violent and incessant conflict areas, refugee and displaced children – Relief should be extended to them in the form of coverage of the physical and moral needs and through catering for their education and assistance towards their return to normal living. The Conference pays tribute to all earlier efforts made by many Islamic States in this connection.

    c. Calls on Member States to collaborate among themselves and to act collectively and individually in order to play a leading role in the international arena and thus serve as a model for what can be achieved for the benefit of children.

d. Calls upon the international Community, particularly the donor countries to provide increased assistance to the developing OIC countries to enable them to continue their child care and protection efforts.

e. Calls for the convening, at the earliest possible date of the Ministerial Conference on the Child and Social Affairs, and commissions the Secretary General to make the necessary consultations with the Member States in this connection, particularly those which have outstanding expertise in this field.

f. Calls on Member States to continue to strive for guaranteeing the human rights of children of both sexes, as they constitute the best means to achieve social justice. Also calls for the organization of a sensitizing campaign on issues of interest to them and with a view to integrating them in the national curricula of Member States in accordance with their conditions.

g. Requests Member States to take the necessary measures to protect children from the dangers resulting from harmful mass media programmes and to support programmes which lead to the promotion of the cultural, moral and ethical values of children.

h. Also requests Member States, in order to ensure the safety of the paid working children and their morals, to forbid any form of dangerous employment and to assist them to enjoy social security benefits.

i. Entrusts the Secretary General to study the conditions of the schools of Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries in coordination with the government concerned and to submit to the next ICFM a report on the possible means to increase their numbers and to rationalize their management after receiving the views of Member States thereon.

3. **Takes** note of the meeting held by the General Secretariat on formulating a draft Covenant for Child in Islam based on authentic Sharia sources; it **also takes note** of steps achieved in this respect.

4. **Commends** the role played by UNICEF since its establishment for the survival, protection and development of children worldwide, particularly in the developing countries; and especially the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and the UNICEF relating to the child care and protection in the OIC countries.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/28-C
ON
THE EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF MUSLIM YOUTH

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Considering the importance attached by Islam to the education and rehabilitation of Muslim youth, given the crucial role of youth in the field of the development of the Islamic societies;

Emphasizing the need of the Islamic youth for a comprehensive mechanism to be launched to boost their potential whilst preserving their Islamic values;

Underlining the necessity of finding appropriate methods to educate and rehabilitate the Muslim youth with a view to achieving the best cooperation and coordination among Islamic countries with the aim of ensuring progress and equity for all the youth of the Islamic Ummah;

Given the necessity of raising the youth's awareness of their Islamic individual and collective rights and obligations, and providing favourable conditions for the realization of these rights and the fulfillment of these obligations, and recalling Resolution No. 25/15-C of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on preventing moral corruption;

Having taken note of the resolutions of the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and the resolution of the 91' Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the most important contents of resolution No. 17/9-C(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference:-

   a. **Urges** the Member States to:

      - Pursue their efforts to institutionalize Islamic values and the cultural activities stemming there from among all Muslim youths.
      - Endeavour to meet the latter's basic needs in order to provide them with the appropriate ground for their full participation in the society's political, cultural and economic affairs;
      - Endeavour to provide appropriate moral, ethical and cultural atmosphere based on Islamic teachings which encourages comprehensive and sustainable development of the character of the Muslim youth and to pursue their assiduous efforts to eradicate immorality from the facade of the society.

- Exert maximum efforts to promote their youth programmes in the fields of education, employment, housing, ecology, health and social services.

- Continue to seek the promotion of the civil, political, social and economic rights for girls and young women as they constitute a basic capital for a sound Islamic society. Also encourages these states to institutionalize policies and programmes commensurate with the objective of improving the status of girls and young women in society consistent with the Islamic Shariah principles, and their nature.

- Support the important role of the mass media in the education and protection of young generations and expresses at the same time deep concern over the programmes which lead to increased violence and moral degradation and particularly among the youth; And requests Member States to resort to multilateral cooperation and bilateral coordination for the production of appropriate programmes and the protection of youth against the influence of harmful media programmes.

b. **Requests** the General Secretariat to prepare the Conference programmes and determine the questions and topics to help trigger debates, and to enrich them with a view to better serving the youth of the Islamic Ummah in addition to the appointing of the appropriate date for the holding of the Conference in close coordination with the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games.

2. **Welcomes** enhancement of cooperation among Member States to achieve better exchange of ideas and experience between Muslim youth and youth organisations in different societies, and underlines the need to provide youth with sound entertainment and sport with the aim of developing the academic and cultural capacity of youth.

3. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the results reached at the Meeting of Experts held from 17 to 19 Muharram 1418H (24-26 May 1997) in preparation for the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports, while welcoming again the decision of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the First Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games.

4. **Commends** the activities of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth in Riyadh aimed at raising the cultural and religious standards of Muslim youth all over the world.

5. **Expresses** its thanks to the Secretariat of the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity for charging a group of experts in the field of youth and sport to enrich the subjects and themes which will be discussed by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its thanks to Member States, in particular, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, State of Kuwait, the ISF, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Organisation, World Islamic Da'wa Society, the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Iqra Charitable Organization, the Sheikh Zayed Institution for Humanitarian and Charitable Works, the World Forum of Islamic Youth, Bait Al Zakat of Kuwait, the Moroccan International Cooperation Agency, and to all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Recalling the Statute of the Islamic University of Niger;

Recognizing the need to provide the University with regular financial resources and the necessary educational and material support.

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 19C(IS) of the 9TH Islamic Summit Conference:

   a. **Appeals** to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, and Islamic Philanthropic organizations to extend financial and material support to this important Islamic institution, considering the annual deficit in the modest budget of this university due to the lack of resources.

   b. **Also underlines** the need of contributing to the University Waqf, whose Statute had been approved during the 26th ICFM in Burkina Fasso, and urges the donors to step up their efforts to achieve this objective and commissions the Secretary General and the University Board of Trustees to work in this sense to secure the sufficient funds for the Waqf of the University

   c. **Urges** the Government of Niger to expedite the delivery of all the University land allocated for the girls College, to build the Wall in Sai University, and finalize other projects scheduled for establishment.

d. **Commissions** the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about the needs of the university in terms of teachers, curricula, books and financial support.

e. **Requests** the Secretary General to make a tour and meet with Kings, Princes and Heads of State and government in order to solicit donations in favour of the Islamic universities in Niger and Uganda.

2. **Expresses** its heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Government of Niger and the University Board of Trustees for their fruitful cooperation and persistent efforts for the good running of the University, of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the generous donations of US.$ 650,000 for building the outer wall of the University, and also to the Government of the State of Kuwait for a donation of US$1,800,000.00 in favour of the Waqfs of the Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda, and also expresses thanks to His Highness Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al-Nahyan for donating US$500,000 to build the Emarat Wing (dormitory) in the University as well as for His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the State of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharj a, for his donation to build the second part of the University library.

3. **Commends** the consistent support extended by the ISF to finance the greater part of the annual budget of the University.

4. **Entrusts** the Board of Trustees of the to make another tour to inform about the Waqf of the two Universities, re-establish contacts with the donor bodies, and urge them to extend donations, as of the beginning of October 2001, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat.

5. **Approves** amendment of Article IV para (First) of the Statute of the University Waqf, concerning the members of the Board of Trustees, by adding the General Secretariat of the Waqf in Kuwait to the Board membership.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),,

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Uganda for all assistance extended to the Islamic University;

Having considered the resolutions of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the resolutions of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing its thanks to Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Education, Science and Culture Organization(ISESCO), the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation and Zaka House (Kuwait), the International Islamic Da'wah Society (Libya), the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, the Zaid bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Establishment and other Islamic institutions for their support to the University;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 2/9-C(IS), adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, namely:
    a. **Invites** the Board of Trustees to continue its endeavours to ensure appropriate conditions for the University to fulfill its tasks in accordance with its Statute and the Headquarters Agreement signed by the Government of Uganda and the OIC General Secretariat.
    b. **Appeals** to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic charitable institutions, to contribute material and financial assistance to the annual operational budget of the Islamic University in Uganda.
    c. **Requests** ISESCO to programme the follow-up of the University reform in ISESCO's future plans and programmes, including sending experts to conduct field inspection of the University once or more annually, if necessary. It requests the University Board of Trustees and Administration to implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations contained in the report.

d. **Requests** Member States and charitable organizations to contribute money to pay the accumulated debts of the University which are mainly arrears of staff salaries and house rents.

e. **Commissions** the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about the needs of the University in terms of teachers, curricula, books and financial support.

2. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the involvement of ISESCO in supervising the cultural and educational aspects of the teaching process in the University, the elaboration of appropriate curricula, the adoption of the necessary books and reference material and assistance to strengthen the teaching of the Arabic language in the University, and thanks the Director-General of ISESCO for submitting a report on reviewing the administrative and academic regulations of the University within the specified time.

3. **Commends** the generous financial support extended by the Government of the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques through the establishment of a Waqf for the University. Also Expresses its thanks to the Government of the Republic of Uganda for having donated a plot of land in Central Kampala to the Islamic University in Uganda, as a contribution towards the setting up of the Waqf, and to the State of Kuwait and the State of the United Arab Emirates.

4. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to the government of the State of Kuwait for donating US.$ 1,800,000 in favour of the Waqf of the Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda.

5. **Expresses also** its thanks to the ISF Permanent Council for raising the contribution of the ISF to the budget of the University to US.$ 600,000,as this will help to narrow the gap between revenues and expenses, although the deficit is still about 1/3 of the estimated budget. It appeals to the Member States and donors to contribute towards providing urgent resources to confront the aggravating financial crisis facing the University.

6. **Approves** the decision of the ISF Permanent Council concerning the necessary contacts to be conducted by His Excellency the Secretary General with the Government of Uganda in order to register the King Fahd Plaza in Kampala and the land on which it is established, as Waqf for the ISF the proceeds of which are to disbursed to the University and to be exempted from all kinds of taxation.

7. **Requests** the Board of Trustees of the Islamic University in Uganda to reconstitute the committee supervising the management of the King Fahd Plaza in Kampala to be as follows:

   a- 4 government representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
   b- A representative of the government of the Republic of Uganda.
   c- A representative of the OIC.
   d- Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council
   e- Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic University
   f- in Uganda.
   g- President of the Islamic University in Uganda.
   g- A representative of the Muslim World League.

8. **Entrusts** the Board of Trustees of the University to conduct a new tour to inform about the Waqf of the two Universities and re-establish contact with donors and urge them to extend donations as of the beginning of October 2001, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat.

9. **Approves** amendment of para (First) of Article IV of the Statute of the University Waqf, of Article IV of the Statute of the University Waqf, concerning the members of the Board of Trustees, by adding the General Secretariat of Waqf in Kuwait to the Board Membership.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/28-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having taken note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued material and financial support aimed at covering the operational expenses of the University and the construction of its new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 3/9-C(IS), adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a. **Renews** the request of the OIC General Secretariat to Member States to contribute to the progress and development of the Islamic University in Malaysia with the aim of enhancing its capacity and enabling it to operate with its full potential to achieve its objectives.

   b. **Appeals** to all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, ISESCO and other Islamic institutions to respond to an urgent appeal of the plight of about 800 needy international students in IIUM by donating and contributing financially, including contribution of zakat monies, to the Students Endowment Fund HUM, bearing in mind that the university needs about US$. I million per year to support the financial needs of these students.

2. **Notes** with great satisfaction the progress achieved by the University in the fields of research and learning, thanks to its enlightened management and support extended by the Malaysian Government to all its activities.

3. **Thanks** all charitable organizations, societies, bodies and institutions for their material and moral support, and continuous backing to the fund of needy foreign students. It lauds, in this respect, the contributions of the IDB, the ISF, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation in Kuwait, Iqraa Society, and Rahma Society in Britain.

4. **Thanks** also Malaysia for its decision to raise the percentage of foreign Muslim students from 12% to 25% in the coming years. It also thanks the University for bearing the tuition and accommodation fees of outstanding but poor students.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/28-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the realization of other necessary objectives;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of resolution No. 419-C(IS), adopted by the 9t' Islamic Summit Conference:

    a. **Urges** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Muslim World League and other Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so that it can achieve its objectives.

    b. **Calls upon** the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh to ensure continued financial and moral support to the University.

    c. **Also calls upon** the General Secretariat to continue cooperation with ISESCO, to provide academic assistance to the Islamic University in Bangladesh, from Member States Universities, through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

    d. **Decides** that ISESCO be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic University in Bangladesh.

2. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University.

3. **Commends** the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the development of the University, bearing its operational costs and the building of the new University Campus so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/28-C
ON
THE PROPOSED PROJECT FOR A NEW CAMPUS FOR THE ZEITOUNA UNIVERSITY IN TUNISIA

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Underlining the importance of the role played by this educational institution for more than thirteen centuries in the service of Islam and Muslims;

Expressing satisfaction over and appreciation of the efforts rendered by the Government of Tunisia aimed at developing and supporting this University by building a new campus adjacent to Al-Zeitouna Mosque;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to pursue their implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. 23/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Reiterates** its support for the construction of a new campus so as to enable the University to consolidate its educational and cultural role, and for the implementation of the project.

    b) **Urges** the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to continue extending total financial, material and moral support to enable the University to raise the amount of US Dollars 4,595,000 needed to speed up completion of the entire campus.

2. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for allocating US$ 1 million to the project and notes with great satisfaction the progress made in the works.

3. **Requests** the General Secretariat, the IDB and the ISF to follow up the project's implementation and to verify on-site the progress achieved and the present status and report thereon to the coming session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter' and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/28-C
ON
EXTENDING ASSISTANCE TO THE KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY IN NJAMENA, CHAD

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking note of the request submitted by the relevant authorities in the Republic of Chad on the King Faisal University in N'jamena;

Mindful of the role assumed by King Faisal University in N'jamena (Chad) in spreading Islamic culture and civilization;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 27/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a. **Urges** Member States to extend material and moral aid to King Faisal University in Nj amena, Chad

   b. **Thanks** the ISF for its assistance to the University and invites it to continue to do so. It also calls on the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend every possible aid to the University

2. **Request** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this subject and to report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/28-C
ON
THE CREATION OF A WAQF FOR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Referring to the proposal submitted by the United Arab Emirates providing for the creation of a Waqf for five Islamic universities;

Convinced of the important role discharged by Islamic Universities in disseminating Islamic culture;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates for this constructive proposal.
2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this subject and report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/28-C
ON
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 - 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 6/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Emphasizes** the pressing need for the Islamic and educational services provided by this Islamic institution, and the need to consider King Faisal Mosque as one of the Islamic educational institutions that require special attention on the part of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and ISESCO.

   b) **Invites** the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate them to Member States.

   c) **Urges** all Member States to make financial contributions towards the renovation and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

   d) **Requests** all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to contribute to this institution by providing it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for graduate students so as to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities.

   e) **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take all necessary steps in coordination with the relevant authorities in Chad to examine the present condition of the Mosque and its educational and cultural institutions.

2. **Expresses thanks** to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for providing support to the King Faisal Mosque and its educational institutions.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/28-C
ON
THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH, TIMBUCTU, MALI.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the development of the Institute;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 7/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Appeals** to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Joma'a Majed Foundation in the Arab United Emirates, and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so that it may achieve its objectives.

   b) **Appeals** to the Member States which have technical capabilities in the fields of conservation and processing of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

   c) **Entrusts** the Secretary General, in cooperation with the relevant authorities in Mali,

2. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and invites them to pay greater attention to the Institute and provide it with the necessary technical assistance so that it may continue to carry out its functions.

3. **Calls on** all Member States to provide the Institute with teachers and technical infrastructure to enable it to take in students in the fields science and technology.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/28-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE), ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution No.8/9-C(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Emphasizes once again** the importance of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and encouraging the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

    b) **Appeals** to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

2. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute and ensure its operation and extends its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the financial support it has extended to the Institute and to the Arab Republic of Egypt for the secondment of a number of Arabic and religious affairs teachers. It also expresses appreciation to the ISF for its financial assistance to the Institute.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. 9/9-C(IS) issued by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Requests** the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completing the ongoing construction of the Great Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

   b) **Calls on** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

   c) **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to examine the present condition of the Center, in coordination and cooperation with the relevant authorities in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

2. **Expresses** satisfaction with the implementation of Phase I of the Islamic Centre Project in Guinea Bissau, and appeals to the ISF to extend the necessary financing to rebuild the demolished part of the mosque and establish a clinic.

3. **Expresses** sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the State of the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the financial support and assistance they have extended to the Centre.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/28-C
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking into consideration the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a centre;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the matter;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions included in the key paragraphs of Res. 10/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Calls on** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties that hinder the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni and expediting the establishment of the Centre given its benefits for the Comorian and the neighbouring peoples.

    b) **Urges** all Member States and Islamic institutions to provide every possible assistance to this project.

    c) **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take the necessary steps with the relevant authorities in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to assess the present situation of the project of the Cultural Centre in Moroni.

2. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Indonesia, the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Islamic Dawa Society (Libya) which have given first financial assistance to the Centre.

3. **Expresses thanks** to His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan Ben Mohammed Al Kassimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharja for meeting the costs of completing the construction of the great mosque in Moroni.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the report submitted by the Republic of Sudan on the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum;

Appreciating the efforts being exerted by the Sudanese Government so as to enhance this Institute and to ensure its continuity;

Further appreciating the important mission fulfilled by the Institute in the field of translation from and into Arabic that serves to propagate Islam in furtherance of the objectives of the Organization;

Considering the financial difficulties faced by the Institute which impede the fulfillment of its Islamic mission;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the provisions included in the key paragraphs of Res. No. 11 /9-C (IS) issued by Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, namely:
    a) **Urges** the Member States to extend assistance to the Institute so as to enable it to fulfill the mission entrusted to it.
    b) **Urges** the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic financial institutions to extend necessary financial assistance to support the efforts of the Institute to enable it to continue functioning in the best way.
    c) **Urges** the Institute of Translation in Khartoum to cooperate with King Fahd Institute of Translation in Tangier and the other similar institutions.
2. **Commends** the financial support extended by the Government of the Sudan in favour of the budget of the Institute to enable it to perform its role in an optimal manner, and to solve the financial difficulty it is facing.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/28-C
ON
THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recognizing the need for the Muslim Ummah to have an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No 22/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference,namely:

    a) **Requests** the General Secretariat to intensify its on-going contacts with Member States aimed at obtaining their views and comments on the subject and to conduct further research on the technical and financial requirements of the proposal.

    b) **Requests** all Member States to quickly forward their positive views on the proposal to establish the Centre to the General Secretariat and also request the Secretariat to expedite their efforts in this connection.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/28-C
ON
ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC AUTHORITY ON THE HOLY QURAN

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Referring to the principles, objectives, and relevant resolutions calling for the propagation of the Quran, and the immaculate tradition and cultural heritage and of the major references of Islamic Sharia;

Having considered the contents of the working paper submitted by the Ministry of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs of the State of Qatar pertaining to setting up an International Islamic Authority on the Holy Quran;

Having taken note of the resolution adopted by the 12th Session of the Islamic Fiqh Academy on this issue;

Having considered the recommendations the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. **Recommends** to finalize consultations between the Ministry of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs in the State of Qatar, the Sponsor of the project, the Ministry of Waqfs, Islamic Affairs, Dawa and Guidance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the King Fahd Academy of the Holy Quran in Al-Madinah Al-Munawara.

2. **Recommends** also for the OIC General Secretariat and Al-Azhar Al-Sharif in Cairo to take part in consultations with the authorities cited in the above-mentioned resolution of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, as recommended by the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/28-C
ON
THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES WITH UNIVERSITIES IN OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 28/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Calls on** the Member States to allocate scholarships for the Palestinian students injured in Al- Quds Al-Sharif Intifada and the other students who are members of families of the Intifada martyrs. It calls on the Universities of the Member States to allocate scholarships in the names of child martyrs of the Intifada, and to name one of those scholarships as Mohammad Al-Durra Scholarship.

    b) **Recommendst** the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twining relations between universities in OIC Member States and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to overcome their difficulties, confront Israeli designs aimed at impeding their functioning, fulfill their educational mission in the best manner and contribute to the reinforcement of the Palestinian national authority.

    c) **Recommends** also to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to Palestinian universities so that they may be able to play their national and educational role, and support in particular the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its importance of supporting the steadfastness of its people and preserving the Arab and Islamic heritage of the Holy City.

    d) **Calls upon** Member States to see to it that their universities receive delegations of trainees and academics from the Palestinian Universities in order to offer them work.

    e) **Calls upon** the Member States to contribute towards qualifying Palestinian youth in their Universities and exchanging educational delegations with the Palestinian Universities in various academic fields, so as to assist the Palestinian Universities in performing their tasks within the framework of overall reconstruction by the Palestinian National Authority and lessen the material and academic difficulties which may emerge.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/28-C
ON
THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter:

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 29/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Calls on** the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curricula to the Member States in implementation of relevant Islamic Resolutions.

    b) **Calls upon** Ministries of Education and all educational organisations and institutions in Member States to contribute effectively to the teaching of the subject of the History and Geography of Palestine approved for the three levels of education so as to inform the young generations of Muslims about the land of Palestine as well as its identity and history and the rights of its Muslim Arab people, and safeguard the Islamic and historic heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

    c) **Appeals** to the Member States and the IDB to contribute to financing the printing of the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of non-Arabic-speaking States.

2. **Recommends** to ISESCO to supervise the publication of the curricula that have not been published so far after reviewing them with the competent bodies of the National Palestinian Authority and **Requests** it to distribute them to Member States as soon as possible.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/28-C
ON
THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, AND OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking into consideration the policy and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, in addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of the occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the provision in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 30/9-C (IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Condemns** the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural organizations and institutions in the Palestinian territories aimed at denying the Palestinians access to education, so as to obliterate their national identity and severe them from their culture and history, and distort their civilization to serve the designs of occupation.

    b) **Appeals** to Member States to support the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization aimed at promoting the educational process in the Palestinian territories under its National Authority during the transitional period, and to provide it with all technical and financial means to develop curricula for all educational levels.

    c) **Calls upon** Member States to promptly extend every kind of academic and financial assistance and support to the educational sector in the occupied Palestinian territories so that it may fulfill its mission in the reconstruction of the Palestinian national institutions and so that the educational institutions may contribute to the establishment of the Palestinian people's national authority on their homeland, and thus further enhance Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine.

d) **Calls upon** Member States to extend every necessary financial assistance to provide the funding required for the promotion of education in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by the educational process in the Holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at the judaization of the Holy City and at severing it from its Arab-Islamic environment.

e) **Reiterates** its full support and assistance for the inhabitants of occupied Syrian Golan in their resistance against the oppressive Israeli practices, and their legitimate struggle to preserve their cultural, national and Arab identity, and appeals to the United Nations, to specialized international bodies and institutions and in particular to UNESCO, to counter those Israeli policies which violate international laws and conventions.

f) **Calls** for support to the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the Israeli practices aimed at obliterating their Arab cultural identity and proclaims its support for the maintenance of Syrian Arab educational curricula and the provision of educational and cultural material.

g) **Recommends** to provide all kinds of financial and academic assistance and support to the Palestinian universities in implementation of the resolutions of successive Islamic Conferences, and to work for the establishment of a Centre of higher studies in the occupied Palestinian territories.

h) **Calls upon** the international community to shoulder its full responsibility in forcing Israel to abide by the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of all international conventions on human rights, particularly the Geneva Convention of 20.8.1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, as well as the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

i) **Invites** Member States to extend the necessary facilities to Palestinian students to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutes and thus help them complete their university studies and also stresses the need to increase the number of scholarships and seats for the Palestinian youth in the Islamic States, particularly in higher education, technical and technological and teacher training. It also expresses its appreciation to all Member States which have responded to this appeal, particularly the Government of Tunisia, which has gracefully allocated fifty scholarships to Palestinian students to study in various Tunisian universities and higher institutes as of academic year 2000/2001.

j) **Calls** for extending support to the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its vital importance in strengthening the resistance of the Palestinian people and enabling them to continue their university education and also calls for extending the technical and financial assistance necessary for the development of the university and for solving its problems so that it may open new branches and thoroughly fulfill its educational mission.

k) **Expresses** its high appreciation for the role played by Palestinian schools and universities in the preservation of the Palestinian culture and heritage and in confronting the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural institutions and organizations in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

2 **Reaffirms** the need to implement the recommendation addressed to the administrations of Islamic Universities to receive training and academic missions from the universities of the occupied territories to work in their universities for short periods.

3. **Condemns** the practices and actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and other institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, their cancellation of the Syrian educational syllabus in the villages of the Golan and its substitution by an Israeli one, their imposition of the teaching of Hebrew instead of Arabic, their replacement of the teaching staff to serve the goals and directions of Israeli policy, their taking measures to deny Syrian Arab citizens access to higher education in Syrian universities and their denying some of those who manage to get education in those universities the right to return to their homes.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/28-C
ON
THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER, HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject:

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 31/9-C (IS) issued by the Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Reiterates** all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.

   b) **Calls** for continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds AlSharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.

   c) **Requests** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.

   d) **Recommends** that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all believers.

e) **Urges** the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al- Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in AlQuds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

f) **Calls** on Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. Recommends that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.

2. **Condemns** the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif - policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant U.N. and Security Council Resolutions.

3. **Expresses** its strong indignation over the recent desecration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the new round of massacre of the Palestinians, resulting in martyrdom of hundreds of Palestinian people who have stood up against the acts of desecration of Islamic holy places.

4. **Commends** the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfill the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. It also **commends** the fine efforts exerted in this regard by his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/28-C
ON
THE ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS AGAINST ISLAMIC SHRINES IN THE CITY AL-KHALIL (HEBRON)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001).

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing deep concern at the designs being devised against the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the occupied city of A1-Khalil with the aim of judaizing it, seizing part of it and preventing worshippers from entering and normally offering in it the five daily prayers;

Recalling Security Council resolution number 904 (1994) on the Massacre in the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil:

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the subject;

1. **Recommends** the member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 3219-C(IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Requests** Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure access to it for Muslim worshippers and preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages; and warns Member States against any slackness in this regard as this would encourage Israel to undermine the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines.

   b) **Calls on** Member States to ensure the restoration of the old town in Al-Khalil as well as the remaining Islamic relics and shrines on the Palestinian lands to safeguard the heritage and culture of this historic city and its resident Palestinian families in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.

2. **Strongly condemns** the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al- Khalil, in particular, the massacre perpetrated by the settlers against Palestinian worshippers in the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Ramadan 1414H killing tens of martyrs.

3. **Strongly condemns** also the aggressive Israeli scheme for the partition of the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Synagogue therein, which constitutes an aggression against Islamic Holy Places and feelings and a violation of all international Conventions and Charters, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/28-C
ON THE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA), ISTANBUL

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Summits and other Conferences, especially resolution No. 33/9-C(IS) adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference in Doha;

Recalling also Resolution No. 33/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM; and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Governing Board of the Centre (Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, 26-27 October, 2000);

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Director General which includes the Centres Plans of Action for 2000/2001 and 2001-2002, as well as the report and recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Session of its Governing Board. Commends the efforts of the Centre as reflected in its pioneering accomplishments and its activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Muslim Ummah and keeping pace with international developments in the field of Culture and Islamic Heritage in an optimal way, and highlights the efforts exerted by its Director General in this respect;

Having also taken note with appreciation of the diverse activity executed by the Centre to increase awareness in world opinion of world Islamic cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of its efforts in preserving and maintaining that heritage;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Director General on the matter;

1. **Lauds** the efforts made by the Centre and particularly its Governing Board for the implementation of the Resolution of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faysal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz – may Allah rest his soul in peace to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic Heritage in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support, during the Chairmanship of the Islamic Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage, to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Ibn Faysal Ibn Fahd, to present him with the plate, or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion and commends the activity of the Director General of the Centre in this respect and his meeting recently with HRH Prince Nawaf bin Faisal bin Fahd to crystallize this project.

2. a. **Expresses** its pleasure and pride for the passage of 20 years of the establishment of the Centre and the high standard it has achieved. Welcomes its celebration organized under the patronage of H.E. Mr. Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey.

b. **Expresses** its pleasure and pride for the distribution of the third group of "IRCICA Awards for Excellence in Research" and "Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship".

c. **Expresses** its appreciation and gratitude to the Centre for carrying the 5th International Competition on Calligraphy in the name of the dean of the Arab Calligraphers the late Sayed Ibrahim, as well as the IRCICA Award for distinction in calligraphy, which were successfully executed and their results announced.

d. **Congratulates** the Centre for the successful Symposium on "Islamic Civilization in the Balkans", in Sofia Bulgaria in April 2000, organized in cooperation with a number of Bulgarian Academic Institutions and ISAR Foundation.

e. **Commends** the organization of a series of successful international workshops on architectural heritage today which continued through the sixth workshop on architecture "Mostar 2004" held in Mostar from 14 to 28 July 2000. Welcomes the 7th architectural work session to be held in Mostar from 23 July to 1 August 2001.

f. **Welcomes** the project of the Centre to organize an international meeting on the "Role of Islamic Civilization in the Building of World Civilization" in Sharja, UAE in the Fall of 2002 under the patronage of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qassimi, Member of Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharja.

3. **Expresses its appreciation** for the Centre's efforts aiming to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage and identity of the Islamic communities in non-member countries of the OIC; and **requests** the Centre to continue these efforts and **asks** the Member States and the Islamic institutions and personalities to provide the Centre with the necessary support to be able to achieve this noble task.

4. **Requests** the Centre to continue extending its valuable to activate dialogue among civilizations by implementing one of the programmes of activities that the Organization of the Islamic Conference intents to execute during the international year for dialogue among civilizations.

5. **Welcomes** the decision of the Twenty-seventh ICFM (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, June 2000) and the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference (Doha, Qatar, November 2000) integrating the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) in IRCICA and adopts the functions of IRCICA expanded to incorporate the tasks previously undertaken by ICPICH. **Approves** the text of the annexed statute defining the new tasks of the Center which cover all activities formerly undertaken by both the Centre and the Commission.

6. **Appeals** to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/28-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference; No.34/27-C of the 27th ICFM held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);

Further recalling the statutes of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, its goals and objectives, and the General Plan adopted by the Academy's Council at its first session held in Makkah Al-Mukarrahah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and closing its ranks so that it may remain powerful and invulnerable – thanks to its faith and attachment to its Sharia and always ready to deal with present-day challenges and contemporary problems;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the subject;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No.34/9-C(IS) issued by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a. **Calls on** the Academy to keep the subject of the "investment of Waqf resources" under review in its coming sessions.

   b. **Requests** member States which have not paid their contributions to the budget of the Academy to do so and to continue such support so that the Academy can accomplish its tasks as required in the service of Islam and the vital causes of the Islamic Ummah.

2. **Commends** the efforts of the Secretary General and the staff of the General Secretariat of the Academy as well as the activities carried out since 23rd session of the Islamic Commission, particularly its completion of the review of the subject concerning the role of Women in the Development of the Islamic Society;

3. **Further commends** the Scientific Projects accomplished by the Academy and implementation efforts and its "Ijtihad" on current issues in all developing areas of social and economic life taking into account all the new changes which the contemporary era **calls for** with due respect of the spirit of the enlightened Islamic Sharia.

4. **Commends** the quality of the books and documents published by the Academy, especially the "Magazine of the Academy" which is now at its 33rd volume.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/28-C
ON
SUPPORTING THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling Resolution No.35/9-C(IS) adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference in Doha (State of Qatar); from 15 to 17 Raj ab 1421 H (12-14 November 2000), in which it reiterates the importance of the functions and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah by contributing to the implementation of the religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in Member States or in the interest of Muslim communities and minorities in non member states

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conference and the recommendations of the 23rd session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and social Affairs on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Fund over the past twenty Seventh years which created and extended support to official and popular institutions in charge of cultural, higher education, Islamic guidance and youth welfare affairs in all parts of the Islamic World;

Noting with satisfaction the realization of 59% of the capital of the ISF Waqf and stressing the need to make every effort to complete the financing of the US$ 100 million - capital so that the Waqf can provide the Fund with adequate proceeds to ensure the self-financing of its annual budgets;

Confirms the noble aims of the ISF which is an honourable symbol of joint Islamic will among the Member States and its utmost attention to Islamic solidarity.

Having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF on the financial constraints and obstacles faced by the Fund in financing its budgets and executing its annual programmes, resulting from paucity of its resources and resulting in curbing many of its activities;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Expressing** its interest in preserving this important Islamic organ which is really considered a shining symbol of Islamic solidarity; calls on the General Secretariat to consider the proposal on amending Article (3) of the ISF Statute including extending membership and Chairmanship of the Council to be four years renewable, instead of two years.

2. **Appeals** to the Member States to pledge annual donations, according to their means to the ISF budget and contribute to the capital of the Waqf s Fund.

3. **Expresses deep thanks** and appreciation to the Member States, which have made generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan without which it would have been impossible for the Fund to carry out its tasks in favour of the Islamic Ummah. It also **expresses** its appreciation to the State of Kuwait for its support to the Fund and its Waqf.

4. **Approves** the report of the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council.

5. **Adopts** the approval of the Permanent Council of the ISF Closing Accounts for the Financial Year 1999/2000 and the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2001/2002.

6. **Calls upon** the Permanent Council of the Fund to continue extending assistance to cultural, social and educational projects in the Islamic world while paying priority attention to projects approved by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

7. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council and its Chairman, to the Waqf Board of Trustees and its Chairman, and to the Executive Bureau of the Fund, for the efforts they exert in order to realize the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of projects, prorammes, and activities implemented by ISESCO, benefiting Member States and Islamic Societies, and providing an outstanding contribution to the development of the educational, scientific, and cultural movement within the Islamic World;

Having considered the resolutions of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance with high appreciation of the outstanding report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on the activities of the Organization, and listened to the valuable presentation made by its delegate to the Conference in this respect.

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Welcomes** the adoption by the Seventh Session of ISESCO's General Conference (Rabat, 22-24 November 2000) of ISESCO's Plan of Action for the years 2001/2003, as well as its budget and medium-term plan for the years 2001/2009 and **underlines** the educational, cultural, scientific and informatic activities contained in the two projects characterized by innovation, renewal, industriousness and integration in the selection of projects in such a way as to respond to the needs and aspirations of the Islamic Ummah towards the realization of comprehensive advancement and the capability of confronting challenges.

2. **Commends** the pioneering accomplishments made by ISESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communication for the benefit of the member states and Islamic communities, especially those relating to developing literacy programmes, spreading the Arabic language and Islamic culture, supporting educational institutions, protecting Islamic heritage, inculcating Islamic culture, encouraging dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions as well as informing about Islam and correcting its image through the Internet, and caring for the members of Muslim communities in places of emigration and encouraging scientific research; develop scientific curricula; keeping abreast of scientific and technological advance; developing scientific laboratories; assisting Islamic states to preserve and manage their natural resources. Requests it to continue to exert its pioneering efforts in order to achieve its noble objectives.

3. **Adopts** the final report as well as the resolutions and recommendations emanating from the first meeting of the High Education and Culture Council in the West, held in Paris, France, on 26 May 2001, for the heads of Islamic cultural centers in the West, as part of the Strategy of Islamic Cultural Action in the West prepared by ISESCO and adopted by OIC's 9th Summit Conference held in Doha, from 12 to 14 November 2000 and charges ISESCO with its implementation.

4. **Stresses** the importance of establishing an Islamic satellite channel, using global languages, aimed at informing about Islamic culture and civilization, and projecting the image of Islam in the world. **Invites** ISESCO's Director General to follow-up consideration of this matter with the concerned and specialized bodies, and submit a progress report on this project to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

5. **Lauds** the outstanding performance exerted by the Director General of ISESCO and the effective role of the Organization under his patronage to achieve renaissance in education, science, and culture in the Islamic world and urges it to seek additional extra-budgetary financial resources to implement its noble civilizational project. It also lauds ISESCO's organization of the First Symposium on Dialogue and Coexistence Among Civilizations, and of the First International Conference in Berlin (Germany) on 7, 8 and 9 July 2000 to derive benefit from the migrant Islamic brains and from their high intellectual, scientific and technological experience.

6. **Commends** the donation, made by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates, totaling one million dollars, the donation made by His Royal Highness, Prince Talal Bin Abdulaziz, totaling five hundred thousand dollars to help ISESCO start the construction of its headquarters in Rabat. **It lauds** the commencement by ISESCO's Director General to build the headquarters. It commends His Royal Highness, Prince Mulay Rasheed, on instructions from His Majesty King Muhammad VI, King of Morocco, for laying the founding stone of ISESCO's permanent headquarters, on May 3, 2001. It also commends His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Kasimi for kindly providing fully equipped facilities and an annual budget for ISESCO's regional office in Sharjah.

7. **Lauds** the establishment by ISESCO of a Representative Mission and Educational Center in Ndjamena (Chad) for teacher training in Africa; and commends the fruitful cooperation and coordination between the IDB, ISESCO and BADEA to develop educational fields in Chad, and **also lauds** the decision of the General Conference of ISESCO in its 7th session in Rabat (November 2000) on its endorsement of the decision to set up a regional office of ISESCO in Sharjah, UAE and give its endorsement in principle to set up a regional office in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

8. **Expresses pride** in the efficient and successful organization of the Second General Conference of the Federation of Islamic Universities, held in Kuala Lumpur in April 2001, attended by His Excellency the OIC Secretary General and the Prime Minister of Malaysia and **expresses** deep thanks and consideration to Malaysia and specifically to the Islamic University in Malaysia for hosting the Second General Conference and the Executive Council of the Federation of Islamic Universities, and also **calls** on Islamic Universities not yet members of the Federation to hasten to do so.

9. The Conference adopted the eight programmes recommended by the 24th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on dialogue between civilizations, starting with the symposium on "dialogue between civilizations in a changing world" which will be held in Rabat under the auspices of the Moroccan Monarch His Majesty King Mohammad VI from 10-12 July 2001, within the framework of the Islamic programmes of dialogue between civilization which ISESCO pledged to carry out. It calls on the ISESCO Director General to circulate the outcome and recommendations of these symposia among the Member States and the relevant organizations.

10. **Expresses** pride in the outstanding position occupied by ISESCO in the international arena through effective relations of cooperation with great international and regional organizations which resulted in the implementation of hundreds of joint programs, thus contributing to the expansion of its action, strengthening its credibility and international prestige, and enabling it to gain important additional financial resources. This has made it possible, by virtue of this new position, to effectively contribute to the cultural building of the Islamic Ummah and the achievement of its comprehensive renaissance.

11. **Expresses** also satisfaction with the standard of ISESCO's publications and highlights their subjects, studies, educational, scientific and cultural researches which respond to the needs of the Ummah and aspirations for achieving overall advance and confront the cultural, intellectual, scientific and technological challenges.

12. **Commends** the great civilizational projects set up by ISESCO aimed at developing the sectors of education, science, culture and communication in the Islamic world, and invites Member States as well as international Islamic and Arab institutions to participate in financing the implementation of these projects. **Expresses** profound thanks and gratitude to Their Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies, Kings, Emirs and Heads of Member States, for kindly financing and implementing a number of these projects, especially those aimed at propagating the Arabic language and Islamic culture, and correcting the image of Islam in Western countries, in America and Asia.

13. **Supports** ISESCO in its efforts to confront Israel's attempt to host the World Conference of the International Council of the Archives (ICA) in the occupied city of Al-Quds, in 2001. Calls on ISESCO and Member States to coordinate their efforts in order to prevent this request from being satisfied, as it would amount to a violation of the UN Security Council resolutions which considers the holy city as an occupied territory. **Thanks** the Director General of ISESCO for effectively following up of the issue and making the necessary contacts with international and regional institutions in order to thwart these attempts. **Calls on** him to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

14. **Expresses** extreme pride in the distinguished role played by ISESCO, in collaboration with UNESCO, to organize by the end of 2001, the Itinerant ArabIslamic Science and Technology Exhibition aimed at promoting the important contributions of the Arab-Islamic civilization to the heritage of the West and humanity as a whole. It also highly commends steps taken by ISESCO and coordination with UNESCO to highlight Islam's attitude towards the preservation of mankind's heritage, after the negative reactions ensuing from the destruction of Buddha's statues in Afghanistan. It welcomes ISESCO's initiative to hold an international conference with UNESCO and ALECSO to highlight Islam's true stance in this regard.

15. **Highly appreciates** the efforts of the Director General of ISESCO in the area of coordinated action between Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication and expresses pride in the results, resolutions, and recommendations adopted by the coordination meetings organized by ISESCO alongside the International Conference on Postgraduate Education in France, the International Conference on Technical and Vocational Education in Korea, and the International Conference on Science in Hungary, as well as the Coordination Meeting of the Education Ministers organized by ISESCO in Paris alongside the 30th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was marked by the participation of the Secretary General of the OIC and his keynote address at the inauguration of the meeting.

16. **Requests** the ISESCO to pursue its commendable efforts to preserve the identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and protect Palestinian institutions from any attempt at eradication or judaization and highly **appreciates** the report submitted to the Conference by ISESCO on this issue.

17. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran for kindly requesting to host the 8th Session of ISESCO's General Conference in November 2003.

Commends its hosting of the World Conference on Environment and religions, held in Tehran on 18-20 June 2001, under the kind patronage of His Excellency Syed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed at projecting the pioneering positions of Islam on environmental issues. It appreciates the valuable contribution of ISESCO's Director General to the proceedings of this Conference.
Expresses sincere gratitude to the government of Sharjah for kindly offering to hosting the next session of ISESCO's Executive Council in December 2001.

18. **Endorses** the decision of the Secretary General of the OIC and the decision of the Coordinating Meeting of Focal Points of the UN system and the OIC (Vienna, June 2000) to designate ISESCO as a focal point in the coordination meetings of the institutions and agencies of the UN and the OIC instead of the Islamic Foundation of Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), in the fields of development of science, technology, the environment, health and population.

19. **Commends** the outstanding academic contributions of ISESCO to the "World Forum on Education for All" held in Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000 and lauds the new cooperation activities agreed upon by ISESCO, UNESCO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) the World Health Organization, and ALECSO during the 2001-2003 period for the benefit of member States and Islamic communities.

20. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Director General of ISESCO to award the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Emblem to the late Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, which was received on behalf of his eldest son, the Deputy President for Youth Welfare of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in appreciation and recognition by ISESCO for His Highness's outstanding efforts in the service of the intellectual, cultural and sports causes of the Islamic Ummah.

21. **Stresses** the importance of the Islamic Strategy for Cultural Action in the West in defining projects and programmes implemented to benefit Islamic communities and minorities in host countries and stresses that ISESCO will remain the sole OIC Organ charged by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference with implementing the strategy and coordinating actions by Islamic cultural centers in the West

22. **Commends** the membership of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Cote Devoire and the Republic of Cameroon, of ISESCO and **calls** on Member States that are not members of ISESCO to date, to become members and to take an effective part in its projects and programmes. It **kindly requests** His Highness, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, to approach the leaders of these nations in a drive to attain this objective and **requests** the Secretary General to follow up on this issue and submit a report to the 29th Session of ICFM.

23. **Expresses** its thanks to Member States which have settled their contributions to the budget of ISESCO, and invites Member States which have not yet settled their contributions to the ISESCO budget to honour their financial obligations to enable it to implement its educational, scientific and cultural programmes and projects which are highly important for joint Islamic action in these vital fields for the preservation of the identity for the Islamic Ummah in the face of the great cultural challenges which confront the Ummah with ushering of the Twenty-first century.

24. **Expresses** its deepest thanks and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahad bin Abdulaziz and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz for hosting the First Islamic Conference of the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research with a view to implementing the mechanisms of the strategy for the development of Science and Technology in mechanisms of the strategy for the development of Science and Technology in Islamic Countries (Riyadh, 15-18 October 2000), and especially for the generous support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the implementation of programmes and activities carried out by ISESCO in the field of Arabic language teaching and Islamic culture.

25. **Expresses** its sincere thanks and gratitude to the Kingdom of Morocco (Host Country) and to its august King, His Majesty Mohamed the Sixth for kindly patronizing ISESCO's Seventh General Conference and for the continuous support of His Majesty's Government to which enables it to fulfill its mission under the best conditions.

26. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/28-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001), ,

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having taken note that the statutory quorum was not reached for the committee because most Member States did not sign and ratify the Articles of Agreement approved by the ICFM ever since 1982;

Having taken note of the provision of the report of the Secretary General concerning the interpretation submitted by the OIC Legal Advisor that the presence of 1/3 of Member States at the time of approving the Agreement and submitting it for signature and ratification constitute the required quorum for it to go into force;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Committee's Sixteenth Meeting held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 22 to 23 November 2000;

Having considered the resolutions of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Chairman of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent on the activities of the Committee submitted to the Meeting;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the matter;

1. **Approves** the interpretation submitted by the General Secretariat on the required quorum for the Agreement to to ingo force, i.e. 1/3 of the Member States at the time of approving the Agreement and submitting it for signature; the Agreement becomes effective with the ratifications of 13 States. The number of member States at that time was (38).

2. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions included in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 3719- (IS) issued by the Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

3. **Urges** the Member States which have not yet signed or ratified the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so as soon as possible so as to enable it to carry out its tasks and realize its noble objectives, invites all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend material and moral support to the Committee so that it may implement its programmes.

4. **Calls on** the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to exert efforts regarding refugees and detainees and provide for their care and protection in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant regional and international organizations;

5. **Expresses** profound thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extending support and facilities to the Committee at its inception.

6. **Expresses** many thanks to the ISF for the support it has provided to the Committee and exhorts it to continue providing it with further support.

7. **Expresses** satisfaction with the results of the Coordination Meeting of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Member States scheduled to be held at the headquarters of the OIC General Secretariat in April, 2001.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/28-C
ON
THE SPORTS FEDERATION FOR ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY RIYADH.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having taken note of the resolutions adopted by the Second Meeting of the General Assembly of the Federation, as well as those adopted by the Third and Fourth Meetings of the Executive Committee;

Expressing its utmost sorrow for the passing away of H.R.H. Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games. His absence is an enormous loss for the Islamic world and the OIC family, in view of the great services he rendered in the field of youth and sports, in particular, and joint Islamic action in general.

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Federation's Secretary General; Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the contents of the most important paragraphs of Resolution No. 38/9-C (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

   a) **Urges** Member States to give the Federation's activities further interest and care and provide it with the necessary financial and moral support.

   b) **Requests** the General Secretariat and ISSF to introduce the necessary legal amendments into the Federation's Statute in order to cover youth activities.

   c) **Calls on** Member States who have not yet fulfilled their commitments towards the Federation to do so in order to enable it to carry out its activities.

   d) **Recommends** Member States and the Federation to ensure coordination between all States and the Sport Federation on all international Sports and Youth occasion in order to adopt a unified Islamic stand.

2. **Welcomes** the election by the Second Session of the Federation's General Assembly of H.R.H. Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of Youth Welfare of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as President of the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games. The Commission wishes success for His Highness in the tasks entrusted to him.

3. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the report submitted by the Secretary General on Sports Federation on sports medicine and anti-doping three-stage session; the first was held in collaboration with the Egyptian Olympic Committee, in Cairo, on 22-26 August 2000, in favour of Arabic-speaking states. The second was held in collaboration with the Togolese Olympic Committee in Lome, on 20-24 November, 2000, for French-speaking states. The third, and last, was held in Lahore, Pakistan, on 20-24 January 2001, for the English-speaking states. More than a hundred doctors, representing 31 Islamic States took part in the three stages.

4. **Expresses** sincere thanks and appreciation to the Olympic Committees which have cooperated with the Federation to organize the three-stage session, namely, the National Olympic Committee of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Togo and the Olympic Council of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Commission also thanks the National Olympic Committees which provided personnel working in the field of sports medicine and anti-doping activity.

5. **Expresses** its pleasure with the achievements made by the Islamic States which participated in the Sydney 2000 tournament of the Olympic Games. It also expresses its pride of the victories and medals gained, and urges them to continue their efforts for further victories.

6. **Approves** the activities which the Federation decided to carry out during the next five years (2001-2005).

7. **Expresses** its thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, headed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, for the consistent support to the Federation and hosting its Headquarters in Riyadh.

8. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the First Swimming Championship Tournament of the late His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz due to be held in February 2002 and the Islamic Solidarity Tournament in 2009. It also expresses thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the 2003 Equestrian Championship, and the Islamic Solidarity Games in 2005, and to the Syrian Arab Republic for hosting the Islamic Solidarity Games in 2013.

9. **Exhorts** the competent authorities in the Member States to direct their national Olympic Committees and Sports Authorities to effectively participate in these championships and tournaments.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/28-C
ON
THE WORLD FEDERATION OF ARAB ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development-Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4 – 6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25 – 27 June, 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the report submitted by the World Federation of Arab Islamic international Schools;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **Recommends** the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the contents of the most important operative paragraphs of Resolution No. 3919-C (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, namely:

    a) **Recommends** the General Secretariat, Islamic organizations and institutions, Islamic Solidarity fund, and the Islamic Development Bank to support the Plans and Projects of the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools and to extend to it all possible assistance for their implementation;

    b) **Recommends** the continuing support for holding Training Sessions for Teachers of Arabic language and Islamic Culture in Asia, Africa, Central Asia and the Balkans;

    c) **Recommends** also the contribution for printing the manual for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers which has been prepared by the Federation, and to its distribution among Muslim children by establishing a Printing press for the Federation at its headquarters as well as other Printing Presses in central locations in the Islamic States in order to facilitate its distribution and the benefit derived from it in those States and among Islamic countries;

    d) **Invites** the IDB to continue its contribution to printing books for Afghan children.

    e) **Requests** support for the Open Complementary Studies Institute in Khartoum so that it may continue its activities as well as the Njamena Teachers Institute in Chad by providing each one of them with a Printing press to meet their needs in terms of text-books and other publications;

f. **Recommends** to support the project of the World Examinations' Council for the Arab-Islamic Schools which has been established by the Federation, in collaboration with the League of Islamic Universities and the Muslim World League, and which aims at placing the examinations of the private Islamic schools under the supervision of well-known Islamic Universities.

g. **Recommends** also to support the Federation so as to enable it to play an effective role in assisting educational institutions in Afghanistan such as schools and universities, and rebuild schools and institutes of higher education destroyed during the war;

h. **Recommends** that relief programmes should include the establishment of schools for Chechen refugees in the host States and to provide them with educational facilities, teaching staff, curricula and books. Entrusts the Federation with their construction, operation and management in view of the Federation's past experience in this regard;

2. **Addresses** sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for its continuous support to Arab and Islamic education in various parts of the world as well as the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its continuous support of the Union activities;

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex V

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on organic, statutory and general questions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-eighth session (Session of Peace and Development — Intifada Al-Aqsa)

Contents

Resolution number	*Subject*	*Page*
1/28-ORG	Updating the memorandum of understanding between OIC and UNEP	369
2/28-ORG	Draft Cooperation Agreement between OIC and OAU	370
3/28-ORG	Draft Cooperation Agreement between OIC and the International Organization for Migration	371
4/28-ORG	Framework Cooperation Agreement between OIC and the International Organization of French-Speaking Countries	372
5/28-ORG	Renewing the candidacy submitted by the Republic of Indonesia of Ambassador Soemadi DM Brotodiningrat for membership in the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the fifty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly	373
6/28-ORG	Renewing the candidacy of Dr. Hussain Al-Baharnah to the membership of the International Law Commission	374
7/28-ORG	Candidacy of the Syrian Arab Republic to occupy a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council for the period 2002-2003	375
8/28-ORG	Supporting the candidacy of the Syrian Arab Republic to membership in international organizations	376
9/28-ORG	Supporting the candidature of the State of Qatar to a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council for the period 2006-2007	377
10/28-ORG	Supporting the candidature of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the term 2003-2005	378

RESOLUTION NO. 1/28-ORG
ON
UPDATING THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on 28 May 1990;

Aware of the importance of cooperation in the field of preserving the environment;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1- **DECIDES** to postpone adopting a decision on the subject pending sounding the views of the Member States.

2- **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/28-ORG
ON THE
DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Conscious of the importance of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity;

Recalling Resolution No. 7/5-P of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **DECIDES** to postpone adopting a decision on the subject pending sounding the views of the Member States.

2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/28-ORG
ON THE
DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IOM)

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Conscious of the importance of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the International Organization for Migration;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **DECIDES** to postpone adopting a decision on the subject pending sounding the views of the Member States.

2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers..

RESOLUTION NO. 4/28-ORG
ON THE
FRAMEWORK COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Aware of the importance of cooperation between the organization of the Islamic Conference and the International Organization of French-Speaking Countries;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the matter;

1. **DECIDES** to postpone adopting a decision on the subject pending sounding the views of the Member States.

2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/28-ORG

ON THE

CANDIDACY SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF AMBASSADOR SOEMADI DM BROTODININGRAT FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS (ACABQ) DURING THE 56TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Considering the important role of the activities of the ACABQ, a Standing Committee established by the UN General Assembly, to the work of the latter in all administrative and financial questions of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the importance of the presence of Member States in international fora;

Reaffirming also the necessity of coordination among the Member States;

1. **DECIDES** to support the candidacy submitted by the Republic of Indonesia of Ambassador Soemadi DM Brotodiningrat for the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the election to be held during the 56th Session of the UN General Assembly.

2. **INVITES** the Member States to conduct the necessary contacts with the other States to ensure their support for this candidacy.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/28-ORG

ON

RENEWING THE CANDIDACY OF DR. HUSSAIN AL-BAHARNAH TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Reaffirming the importance of the presence of Member States in international fora;

Reaffirming also the necessity of coordination among Member States;

1. **DECIDES** to support renewing the candidacy submitted by the State of Bahrain of Dr. Hussain Al-Bahranah to the membership of the International Law Commission for the period 2002 to 2006.

2. **INVITES** the Member States to conduct the necessary contacts with the other States to ensure their support for this candidacy.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/28-ORG
ON THE
CANDIDACY OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO OCCUPY A NON-PERMANENT SEAT ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE PERIOD 2002/2003

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001.

Considering the importance accorded by the Islamic countries to the presence of an Islamic State representing them on the UN Security Council;

Taking note of the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to submit its candidacy to occupy a non-permanent seat on the Security Council allocated to the states of the Asian Group for the period 2002/2003;

Recalling resolution 3/9-ORG (IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to support and assist this candidacy;

Taking note of the resolution No. 4503/DA 84/C2, adopted by the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the League of Arab States, dated 11 September 1985, to support this candidacy; as well as the decision of the Asian Group adopted in its meeting held in New York on 23 October 2000, to support and assist this candidacy;

1. **DECIDES** to support and assist the candidacy of the Syrian Arab Republic to occupy a non-permanent seat on the UN Security council for the period 2002/2003, in the elections due to be held during the 56th Session of the UN General Assembly in the Fall of 2001.

2. **INVITES** the Member States to conduct the necessary contacts in order to exhort other states to support this candidacy.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/28-ORG
ON
SUPPORTING THE CANDIDACY OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Emphasizing the resolution of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha on 12-14 November 2000;

Taking into consideration the importance of the presence of Member States in international fora;

Reaffirming the necessity of coordination among Member States;

1. **DECIDES** to support the candidacy submitted by the Arab Republic of Syria of Dr. Riyadh Al-Daudi to the membership of the International Law Commission in the elections which will take place during the 56th Session of the UN General Assembly.

2. **INVITES** the Member States to conduct the necessary contacts with the other States to ensure their support to this candidacy.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/28-ORG

ON SUPPORTING THE CANDIDATURE OF THE STATE OF QATAR TO A NON-PERMANENT SEAT ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE PERIOD 2006-2007

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001,

Taking into consideration the importance placed by Islamic States on the presence of an Islamic State representing them on the UN Security Council;

Taking note of the decision of the State of Qatar to submit its candidature to the non-Permanent Seat on the UN Security Council reserved for the Asian States Group for the period 2006-2007;

Recalling resolution No.2/9-ORG(IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to support this candidature;

1. **DECIDES** to support and assist the candidature of the State of Qatar for a non-Permanent Seat on the UN Security Council for the period 2006-2007 during the elections to be organized alongside the Sixtieth Session of the UN General Assembly in the autumn of 2005.

2. **CALLS ON** the Member States to conduct the necessary contacts to urge the other States to support this candidacy.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/28-ORG
ON SUPPORTING THE CANDIDATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC) FOR THE TERM 2003-2005

The Twenty-Eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having been informed about the decision of the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan to submit its candidature for the membership at the Economic and Social Council;

Taking into consideration the importance of the presence of the OIC Member States in various international fora;

Recalling the objectives of solidarity among the Islamic Ummah as laid down in the OIC Charter;

1. **SUPPORTS** the candidature of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Economic and Social Council for the 2003-05 term at the elections to be held during the 57th Session of the UN General Assembly.
2. **CALLS UPON** all Member States to undertake all necessary efforts to solicit the support of other UN Member States for the candidature of Azerbaijan.
3. **REQUESTS** the OIC Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.